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SOLDATOV ON DEVELOPMENT OF OPPOSITION TO SALT RATIFICATION

LD251507 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 3 Signed to Press 20 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Viktor Soldatov dispatch: "Plot Against Detente"]

[Text] New York--In his recent television address President Carter said that he had "asked the U.S. to defer further discussions of the SALT II treaty, so that congress and 1 can evaluate Soviet actions and intentions."

Such a step on the part of the administration, which has often declared its support for the Soviet-American treaty and its firm intention to secure its ratification, may appear unexpected, but only on first glance.

The fact is that the administration needed a pretext to defer the treaty's ratification and it seized on the events in Afghanistan, although it is very well known that Soviet military contingents were brought into this country at the request of the Afghan Government and in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and Article 51 of the UN Charter. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, replying to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions, noted: "...the events in Afghanistan are not the real reason for the present complication in the international situation. If there had been no Afghanistan, certain circles in the United States and NATO would probably have found another excuse to aggravate the situation in the world."

Let us remember that the U.S. ruling circles only decided it was necessary to conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms because the real correlation of forces in the world had changed. This circumstance forced sober American politicians to look for a compromise. This search, as we know, was not easy. The preparation process for the SALT II treaty took almost 7 years. This was connected not only with the complexity of the problems which had to be solved during the talks but also with the inconsistency of the position and the ruses of the American side. The U.S. representatives deferred the talks more than once and returned to their initial positions. When the treaty was practically ready, it was frozen by President Ford for internal political reasons during the 1976 election campaign.

President Carter's administration, while professing to advocate curbing the nuclear arms race, in fact tried to depart from the Vladivostok accords in order to achieve unilateral advantage. But when, for all that, the treaty was signed, influential forces tried everything to wreck or at least defer its ratification. During the final weeks of last year stormy events developed in the Senate Armed Services Committee, where the influence of the military-industrial complex is particularly strong. According to the rules, the committee does not have the right to make recommendations to the Senate on such issues as the SALT II treaty. Nonetheless, it published a decision which says that "the treaty does not correspond to U.N. national security interests." It turned out that this decision was not presented in time to all members of the committee. The document was prepared by Senator Jackson's aides and foisted on the committee. According to committee member Senator Hart, it was a "very coarsely fashioned plot." Seven of the committee's members headed by its chairman, J. Stennis, refused to take part in the voting, thus giving vent, as one of the journalists noted, to "their contempt" for base methods of pressurization.

It is not only 10 members of the Senate Armed Services Committee who are taking part in the plot against the SALT II treaty. There are more participants in the plot. They include congressmen, representatives of corporations connected with arms production, retired admirals and generals.

Their activity is coordinated by the "Committee on the Present Danger". The activity of the treaty's opponents, both open and covert, had led to its discussion in the Senate being deferred several times. In December 19 senators sent Carter a letter in which they proposed that there be no discussion of the treaty at all in the Presidential election year, in order, they said, to "preserve objectivity of judgment". This was the latest attack by the treaty's opponents.

The biggest political speculation was, perhaps, assertions by rightwingers about the "rapid decline" of American military and economic might. "The fundamental argument against ratification," the commentator T. Wicker wrote recently, "consists in the conviction that if the treaty is rejected, the American people and Congress will have to make new efforts to counter the military threat from the Soviet Union, which, so the treaty's opponents assert, is growing. Ratification, they say, will only conceal this threat and create a false sense of security for Americans."

A paradoxical situation was created. Only the voices of the treaty's opponents were heard in the country. They published statements and gave interviews freely. The other side, primarily the administration, which had all the cards in its hands, kept quiet. The White House and State Department have explained their inactivity by saying that they could make propaganda for a treaty which had still not been signed...

For a long time the hands of public organizations supporting the treaty were tied. They only got the opportunity to express their viewpoint a little more than 6 months ago. It must be said that the movement supporting the treaty suddenly became a mass movement. Trade union, youth, women's, religious and other organizations took part in it. It was perhaps the most substantial public movement of recent years. And at the same time there was a clash of views between the country's progressive forces and rightwing circles, the most acute since the McCarthy era.

The mass movement supporting the treaty, which is approved by the majority of the population, and the antiwar sentiments which had become increasingly widespread in the United States, did not frighten only the right wingers. Certain circles in Washington did not want a serious expansion of Soviet-American ties and used practically any opportunity to kindle anti-Soviet feelings. This is how it was with the last "Cuban crisis", with the fuss over the refugees and "famine" in Kampuchea, and finally with the latest speculations over events in Afghanistan.

A considerable influence on public statements by American political figures, including members of the administration too, and on their stances on a number of issues, is being exerted by the election struggle which has been underway in the country for some time now. During these skirmishes there has been a marked tendency to explain all America's ills--the rapid growth in prices, the drop in the purchasing power of the dollar, the considerable increase in the trade deficit, the approaching economic depression and the related increase in unemployment--by external causes, for instance, by the increase of oil prices, by the unwillingness to "curb" the oil producing countries. From such explanations come assertions about the need for the Americans to have a "strong leader," to force other countries to "heed" the United States. And the present President wants to prove himself to be such a leader.... What fate awaits the Soviet-American treaty, which the peoples of many countries consider a big step forward in halting the nuclear arms race? This depends to a large extent on the stance taken by the American side. Replying to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: "We look to the future with optimism. And this optimism is well founded. We understand that the deliberate aggravation of the international situation provoked by American imperialism expresses its dissatisfaction with the consolidation of socialism's position, with the rise of the national liberation movement, with the strengthening of the forces which support detente and peace. We know that the will of the peoples, through all obstacles, has opened up the way to that positive trend in world affairs which is encompassed by the word 'detente.' Such a policy has deep roots. It is supported by powerful forces and it has every chance of remaining the leading tendency in interstate relations."

PRAVDA REVIEWS RESPONSE TO CARTER ACTIONS, MIDEAST TALKS

LD281507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] Great Prestige

The CPSU and Soviet state are consistently and creatively implementing in their foreign policy a course toward peace, detente and disarmament. A great deal has been achieved as a result of this. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his replies to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, in broad terms the main achievement has been to break the tragic cycle of world war followed by a brief period of peace followed by world war again. Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, all who are struggling for peace, detente and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, are proud of this result.

The press in various countries of the world, foreign policy commentators and politicians have continued in the past week to comment on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's replies, noting that they are a succinct and clear expression of our country's foreign policy course, which enjoys great prestige and trust in the world. Whereas the actions of the present Washington administration are increasingly characterized by emotional derangement [neuravnoveshennost], inconsistency and a lurching from one extreme to the other, the USSR's policy, on the other hand, as many prominent politicians and commentators have said, is notable for its consistency, constancy and principle-mindedness. This fact further convinces people of the Soviet land's reliability as a partner in international affairs and as a champion of a peace-loving policy in keeping with the aspirations of the people's masses.

Despite all the intrigues of the opponents of peace and detente they will not manage to undermine the great prestige that our Leninist foreign policy enjoys everywhere. "The Soviet Union's international positions have grown stronger. This year we will celebrate the 35th victory anniversary. The fact that we have preserved peace is, of course, a great achievement." These words, spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on 21 January when he was presented with his RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy's credentials, characterize the main achievement of Soviet foreign policy in recent years.

The peoples are aware that the Soviet Union will not deviate from the course it has chosen once and for all and that no one will deflect it from this course. Awareness of this fact gives strength and energy to all those who cherish the interests of universal peace and the security of the peoples and who are working to wreck the plans of the enemies of friendship and cooperation among the peoples, the enemies of detente.

Last week our country's international contacts aimed at strengthening peace continued. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had a conversation with J. Chaban-Delmas, president of the French National Assembly.

P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, arrived for a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government. During this visit the two states' determination was expressed to continue to pursue a persistent and consistent course toward strengthening peace, detente and disarmament and to do everything necessary to consolidate and multiply the positive results achieved in the sphere of the relaxation of tension and international cooperation.

Particular note was made of the need to step up efforts in the matter of strengthening peace and detente on the European Continent on the basis of the principles and accords of the Helsinki Final Act.

The socialist community countries continue to work hard, strengthening their economic might and improving their citizens' living standard. It is the peaceful Leninist foreign policy that provides them with the conditions for this.

"Up the Down Staircase"

The title of this story by the American writer Bel Kaufman, which caused a sensation 15 or so years ago, could scarcely be a more felicitous description of the recent foreign policy actions of the present U.S. administration. PRAVDA readers are familiar with the essence of these actions; the paper has written about them more than once. Step by step the administration is mounting the down staircase leading to the realm of the cold war.

The latest of these steps was the U.S. President's traditional annual message to the U.S. Congress and his State of the Union address delivered in Congress on 23 January. It is as if Washington is in a hurry to remove the last doubts about what course the U.S. ruling circles have chosen in the foreign policy sphere. The speech abounded in crude attacks on the Soviet Union in the spirit of the cold war. It talked about an "ever growing demonstration of Soviet military might" which allegedly forces the United States to take countermeasures. In an atmosphere of hysteria over the "Soviet threat" the American people are being presented with a dangerous program of military preparations and new multibillion dollar appropriations for the arms race. The saber-rattling President threatened an imaginary enemy in the Persian Gulf area with a rebuff "using all means necessary, including military force."

The burden of the message was undisguised bellicose hegemonism. This program announces an "ability to rapidly deploy American armed forces in remote regions," "help for and the strengthening of NATO and other alliances" and an "intensification and strengthening of the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean." And so on and so forth. In spirit and letter Carter's speech to Congress directly and unequivocally expresses the U.S. claim to "the leading role in the world," that is, to the right to dictate to all other peoples.

As is known, practically all postwar U.S. Presidents have dreamed of going down in their country's history as a "great" man. But so far, it seems, no one has managed it. The opposite has usually happened. Truman managed to destroy all that was good in relations between the United States and the USSR that was created during F.D. Roosevelt's presidency. The dirty U.S. Vietnam war was a shameful monument to L. Johnson. Is not the White House currently engaged in primarily destructive activity as it undermines the edifice of Soviet-American relations built up brick by brick over many years?

The White House's risky experiment of effecting a 180-degree shift in its foreign policy course is bound to cause alarm and anxiety among many Americans--political and public figures, businessmen and political scientists. This is how Bridgetown University Professor H. Parsons explains events. "The American administration's actions," he said, "are a reflection of the bankruptcy of American foreign policy which in recent years has suffered one failure after another. Suffice it to recall the defeat of American imperialism in the dirty war in Vietnam, the failure of the Camp David separate deal rejected by the Arab countries as a betrayal of their fundamental interests and Washington's loss of its positions in Iran and other countries.

"Despite the dust and sand of the anti-Soviet simoom whipped up by the administration, many people in the United States are getting an increasingly clear and tangible picture of the danger of anti-Soviet measures, either those already announced or those contemplated by Washington, and their double-edged nature."

In a NEWSWEEK interview the major American economist Milton Friedman described the "sanctions" adopted by Washington as "evidence of the impotence" of the United States. These measures are intended for internal consumption, he said, implying the interests of the Presidential election campaign. They will have no effect on the Soviet Union but will do great harm to the United States.

The commercial weekly BARRON'S, a national business and financial weekly, called the "economic sanctions" against the USSR a "hasty and ill-considered act" pointing out that attempts at economic blackmail vis-a-vis the Soviet Union will cost American farmers and taxpayers billions of dollars. "By breaking repeated promises," the magazine says, "the President has undermined even further the already shaky confidence in the country."

Facts are facts. Every day brings further confirmation of business circles' fears. Criticism of Washington's ill-considered and rash decisions is growing stronger in Western countries. They are bound to see that the White House's measures are a political boomerang which may deal a painful blow to those who throw it. A sober assessment of these measures was provided by, for example, O.W. von Amerongen, president of the FRG Industry and Trade Association. If the West decides to resort to such steps it will have to expect retaliatory measures by the Soviet Union, he warns. At the same time, the boycott will lead to a reduction of Western exports, a decline in the market situation and a rise in unemployment.

The West German industrialist's view is shared by many of his West German business colleagues. It is very widespread among representatives of the business world in France, in European countries and in Japan too.

Faced with this reaction on the part of its allies Washington wasted no time in resorting to the customary method of twisting the arms of the disobedient. The U.S. visits by FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher and EEC Commission President P. Jenkins were used for this purpose. The impression is, however, Western agencies' correspondents report from Washington, that the American leaders managed to secure from their guests mainly verbal declarations on the need for "concerted actions," a "common strategy" and phrases of a similar nature.

It seems possible to draw initial, although quite definite, conclusions on what varieties of fruit the Washington administration's present political somersault is beginning to bear. The Americans too are drawing conclusions.

Many commentators reckon that one reason for the blatant shift toward militarism and bellicose hegemonism in U.S. policy was the steady decline in the prestige of the President who, since arriving at the White House, has failed to keep virtually a single election promise. In an attempt to distract Americans' attention from unsolved domestic problems and thereby improve his reelection chances he decided to produce the battered anti-Soviet card, the abovementioned Professor H. Parsons said.

It is worth looking, in this connection, at what the current U.S. President is getting out of his anti-Soviet syndrome in the "popularity" stakes. The effect is apparently the opposite to what the White House intended: The decline in "popularity" continues, as the results of recent public opinion polls indicate.

A Dangerous Deal

Cairo and Tel Aviv talk of 26 November as the day of "normalization" of relations between Egypt and Israel. This day was celebrated by the opening of borders between the two states. But, in fact, the "normalization," the Lebanese paper AN-NIDA' writes, is another step by the As-Sadat regime along the path of betrayal of the interests of the Arab nation and the rights of the Arab people of Palestine. This step is, at the same time, the culmination of the Camp David deal participants' efforts to knock together a military bloc which would assist the implementation of aggressive American plans in the area.

A few days earlier this week the Israeli forces occupying the Sinai Peninsula were pulled back to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line. This completed the first stage of the withdrawal as a result of which two-thirds of the Sinai territory was returned to Egypt. All this is being done within the framework of the separate "peace" treaty concluded by As-Sadat and Begin and rightly assessed in the world as the fruit of As-Sadat's betrayal of the interests of the Arabs' struggle against Israeli aggression and the interests of the Palestinians.

As-Sadat and Begin are pretending that Israel is returning occupied Sinai to Egypt. But what kind of a "return" is this, in fact? The terms of the "peace" treaty do not enable Egypt to defend the peninsula in the future if it is reoccupied. Whereas the Sinai Peninsula is almost completely demilitarized major air bases are being constructed with U.S. assistance on Israeli territory adjoining it. The rest of Sinai will remain under occupied control for a long time yet.

Earlier this month there was a meeting between Begin and As-Sadat in the Egyptian city of Aswan which, according to press reports, discussed the prospects for "normalizing" Egyptian-Israeli relations and implementing so-called "Palestinian self-administration" and also the question of "the situation in the area." Although there was no progress on the Palestinian question, this did not prevent the meeting participants from finding a common language on the question of "normalizing" bilateral relations.

In fact, according to the Algerian paper AL-JUMHOURIYA, As-Sadat and Begin are merely engaged in a quest for even closer cooperation in the creation of a tripartite alliance involving the United States, Egypt and Israel. Proof of this is As-Sadat's readiness to provide the United States with bases and military privileges.

The recent conference in the Syrian capital attended by the foreign ministers of the countries participanting in the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation reveals in its final statement, characterizing the Near East situation, the basic design of the Camp David deal participants: "to deal a blow to the Arabs and Muslim peoples, undermine Arab and Muslim solidarity, ease the isolation of the Egyptian regime and divert the attention of the Arabs and Muslims from the real danger--the aggression of the Zionist enemy and its ally, American imperialism--to imaginary dangers."

Egyptian Vice President Mubarak completed a foreign trip the other day. According to Cairo press reports, when in Washington Mubarak was offered an $800 million per annum increase in military credits to Egypt as a result of which American military aid to Cairo will total $4 billion in the next 5 years. Thus, Egypt will be number two on the list of countries which get U.S. military supplies. Israel is first on the list.

As they say in such cases, no comment needed.

COMMENTARY ON ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

American Intrigues

LD291808 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Rashid Hamid commentary]

[Text] Of late American diplomacy has been engaged in intrigues around the special Islamic Conference held in Islamabad. The intrigues are aimed at grossly distorting the events in Afghanistan, (in) posing them as a threat to other Muslim countries. Now what is the purpose of the attempts to force upon the conference the (?farfetched Afghan problem) [words indistinct] to sow discord between Muslim nations, to make them revise the decisions taken not long ago at the 10th conference of foreign ministers of Muslim countries in Fez, Morocco, last [word indistinct]. The Fez conference condemned the separate Camp David deal between Israel and Egypt and suspended Egypt's membership in the Islamic Conference. This reaffirmed the anti-imperialist stand of the Muslim movement which didn't suit Washington. This is what has prompted the United States to start the so-called campaign in defense of Islam at the time of the special conference in Islamabad. The hypocritical nature of this campaign is obvious because the [word indistinct] of Islam's defenders don't become (?the people) who rely on strength and on punitive action. It's none other than the United States which threatens Iran with economic blockade and other steps that might have serious consequences. Witness the United States massing (?of units) of warships, the biggest since World War II, in the vicinity of Iranian shores, its interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs and its encouraging the Israeli expansion and further annexation of Arab lands and Jerusalem where Islamic holy shrines are situated.

Washington is now striving to create the impression that the Pentagon's military preparations are in retaliation against the events in Iran and Afghanistan. However, it is noteworthy that the idea of establishing a rapid intervention corps capable of making (?fast) strikes thousands upon thousands of miles away from the United States shores, (?took place) much earlier. Several years ago units of this corps started their exercises in Californian deserts whose climatic conditions resemble those of the Middle East. The true threat to peace and to Muslim countries' independence lies precisely in (?such preparations).

As for the anti-Afghan slander, (?this was refuted) by the recent address to Muslims by the chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council. The address expresses the hope that Muslims in other countries will not let themselves be deceived by those posing as defenders of Islam while making perfidious plots against the Middle East nations. The Afghan prime minister, Babrak Karmal, has told reporters in Kabul that his country will always be a peaceable, independent and nonalined state. Afghanistan now strives to put an end to misunderstanding with neighboring Pakistan. Let us hope that Babrak Karmal's appeal will be heard by the Islamabad conference and help it realize the true purposes of the maneuvers American diplomacy is engaged in.

'Unfortunate' Interference in Afghanistan

LD292200 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The conference of the Islamic states in Islamabad has ended. At the insistence of some participant states which obviously proceed along the orbit of U.S. policy, the agenda included the question of the events in Afghanistan and the Soviet assistance to it.

The United States put in full swing all the machinery which can influence the Islamic states in an attempt to make them discuss only this question. But it cannot be said that the United States has attained its objective. At the urging of the majority of the states taking part in the conference, resolutions were adopted denouncing the U.S. threats to impose a military and economic blockade against Iran and to carry out the anti-Arab Camp David deal in the Middle East. The conference confirmed the decision to boycott the Egyptian regime and adopted several other resolutions.

Nevertheless, it was unfortunate that the conference had to puruse a path of interference in questions no one other than Afghanistan is entitled to solve. The solution of these questions, including the one relating to Soviet assistance to that country to repel external aggression, is a sovereign matter for its government. This is strange in view of the fact that the Islamic Conference Organization had declared that its aim was to help in insuring the sovereignty and independence of every Islamic state and Afghanistan is such a state. It is difficult to understand the attacks against Soviet assistance to Afghanistan, especially by those Islamic states which themselves have received and still receive total support from the Soviet Union in the question of the strengthening of their independence and sovereignty. We may point out on this occasion that it is this support which has saved the Islamic states many times from hostile attacks by the Western imperialist quarters which now claim to be defenders of Muslims and Islam and try to blacken the records of the policy of support for the national liberation movements of peoples. It is an immutable, consistent policy and no one can force the Soviet Union to give it up.

Denunciation of Egypt, West

LD291748 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers in Islamabad has adopted a number of resolutions. The Islamic countries called for an economic, political and cultural boycott of Egypt, and denounced the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. The conference called for the adoption of measures against the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. alliance which is being set up. At Lebanon's request a resolution was adopted denouncing the continued Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon. Under pressure of the imperialist states and some pro-imperialist regimes in the Islamic world, a resolution against Afghanistan was also adopted. But the majority of the Islamic countries rejected attempts to give the conference an openly anti-Soviet character. One of the resolutions denounced the West's endeavor to exploit the events in Afghanistan to regain its imperialist control of the Islamic world.

'Vicious Allegations of Imperialist Propaganda'

LD292114 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, January 29, TASS--A session of the Islamic Conference that continues here urged all Moslem countries to proclaim a boycott on the As-Sadat regime in the political economic and cultural spheres. A resolution adopted by the conference condemns the collusion and collaboration between the United States, Israel and Egypt. The resolution stresses that this collusion means a "flagrant aggression against the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and a threat to security and independence to all Arab and Moslem countries".

At the same time, under the influence of imperialist forces, above all the United States, the participants in the session adopted a resolution which means a gross interference in internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and envisages a temporary suspension of Afghanistan's membership in the Islamic Conference.

The resolution repeats vicious allegations of imperialist propaganda directed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Resorting to a crude tactic of "arms twisting" and relying on the backing of regimes in the Moslem world dependent on it, the United States is striving at any cost to distract countries of the region from the struggle against a real threat presented by the forces of imperialism and Zionism, to switch the attention of Arab and Moslems to spurious dangers, to isolate Arab countries from their proven friends. However, on the eve of the Islamabad meeting, the conference of foreign ministers of member-countries of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation that was held in Damascus demanded that the agenda of the Islamabad session should include the item about the threat of the military aggression of the United States against peoples of the Middle and Near East, formation of U.S. military bases in such countries of the region as Egypt and Oman, and also demanded that the Camp David deal should be condemned.

IRANIAN DELEGATE AT UN CONFERENCE HITS U.S. 'OPPRESSION'

LD291222 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 29, TASS--Industrial imperialist powers continue, as before, their unrestrained exploitation of man-power and natural resources of developing countries. This was stated here on Monday by Kamran Kossar, who spoke on behalf of the Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mahmud Ahmadzadeh Heravi, who leads the Iranian delegation to the 3rd General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) which is under way here. To perpetuate their rule, said Kamran Kossar, Western countries drew up a system of oppressing emergent nations in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. This can be most patently illustrated by Iran's example.

After the victory of the February revolution of 1979 the country took to the path of attaining real economic and political independence. That was not to the liking of the United States. Along with other imperialist Western powers, it launched an all-out anti-Iranian offensive in order to stifle the Iranian revolution. This is one more striking testimony of how an industrial imperialist country deals with a developing state when it embarks upon the road of independent development, when it casts off the yoke of neocolonialism and imperialism. The lessons of Iranian history show, said the spokesman of the head of the Iranian delegation, that progressive socio-economic transformations in the interests of the broad popular masses are impossible without attaining real political and economic independence, without the fundamental restructuring of the socio-economic structure of society, without the establishment of a new order in international economic relations. He noted that Iran fully supported the Arab people of Palestine in the rightful struggle for their legitimate rights, including the right to establish a state of their own, for the release of their native lands. Iran also supports the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, Western Sahara in their struggle for national liberation, for establishing control over their own natural resources and economy.

POPOV CONFIRMS OLYMPICS TO OPEN ON SCHEDULE

LD291758 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The deputy chairman of the Olympics 80 Organising Committee, Vladimir Popov, has said the games will be opened in Moscow strictly on time and that this cannot be affected by what separate countries might decide. Interviewed for Radio Moscow, Vladimir Popov said the question of the games is only within the competence of the International Olympic Committee which has already given this right to the Soviet capital. He quoted the committee president, Lord Killanin, as saying that the games can take place in Moscow alone. Vladimir Popov said the sponsors are doing everything they can to make the Olympics competitions be in keeping with the Olympic charter.

IGNORING REALITIES OF EIGHTIES WILL LEAD TO BANKRUPTCY

LD301027 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 4, 25 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The 'Big Stick' Again?"]

[Text] The editors of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL could hardly have guessed how topical the series they began a few weeks ago would become--it is a series of features on the punitive expedition undertaken by a group of colonial powers against China at the turn of the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. At that time troops commanded by the Kaiser's Field Marshal General von Waldersee were sent to "punish" the disobedient and suppress the anti-imperialist "Boxer" Rebellion.

Remote history? Unfortunately, it does not stop there. It turns out that the spirit of Field Marshal von Waldersee and other adherents of the "big stick" policy still hovers over today's world, which has changed so much in past decades. Recent events have shown how deeply the traditions born in the ancient times of unlimited imperialist domination are rooted in the thinking of many politicians.

There are many examples of this. Only a year ago the Beijing hegemonists, having apparently quite forgotten that the Chinese people were at one time themselves the victims of foreign intervention, invaded Vietnam. The aggressor declared: Recalcitrant Vietnam must be "taught a lesson." Deng Xiaoping bluntly called Beijing's actions a "punitive operation."

And how did Washington react to the behavior of the "recalcitrant" Iranians, who were unwilling to reconcile themselves to the fact that the deposed shah has escaped with impunity? It reacted with the threat of military force and the attempt to organize a wide economic blockade of Iran.

Finally in January 1980 when extremist U.S. circles decided to use events in Afghanistan as a pretext to torpedo international detente, people in Washington again started talking about the desire to "punish." This time--to punish the "disobedient" Soviet Union. President J. Carter announced the "freezing" of the ratification of the SALT II treaty and economic sanctions--the curtailment of trade, the revocation of contracts already signed, and so forth....

We will not spend long arguing about the senselessness of such measures--this can even be seen in the United States. Thus James (Bau), vice president of the American firm Control Data Corporation, said, not without irony: "It is quite possible that this will give us great pleasure in the United States--'ha ha, that showed you!'--but it will hardly do much damage to the Russians." Another aspect is more important--the political content of the provocative acts which have been carried out in the past and which are being carried out now.

The fact that the United States is resorting to the method of sanctions and blockade is highly indicative. First, it indicates that imperialism today cannot reconcile itself to the new complexion of the world. Imperialism can tolerate no social order but its own. All those who still belive the discourses about the West's adherence to "pluralism," "freedom of opinions" and such like should remember this.

Another conclusion: If a threat now exists to peace and the normal functioning of the international community, it is an American threat. In seizing the big stick of sanctions, the U.S. leaders are renouncing written and unwritten norms of international cooperation. True, the Beijing leaders are in no way inferior to Washington in the flouting of such norms, but this only exacerbates the threat which has arisen.

In essence Washington is issuing a poorly concealed challenge to the international community. And this after, as a result of joint efforts by many countries, the principle of complete equality and noninterference in sovereign states' internal affairs was enshrined in Helsinki and reasserted in a number of other documents: That is why one cannot fail to see in the U.S. line today an attempt not only to interfere in the affairs of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, but also to create a precedent dangerous to the whole world.

L.I. Brezhnev quite rightly said in his recent answers to a PRAVDA correspondent: "...Washington's arbitrary assumption of some kind of 'right' now to 'reward,' not to 'punish' independent sovereign states poses a fundamental question. With such actions the U.S. Government is in effect striking in general at the orderly international legal system of relations between states."

That is why Washington's provocative actions are doomed. Nobody gave it the right to lecture other peoples and dictate its will to them. And where are the opportunities for this? Anyone who ignores the sociopolitical realities of the eighties will sooner or later be faced with bankruptcy. And it is best for American leaders to reach an understanding of this prospect as soon as possible.

ZHUKOV HITS U.S. 'FABRICATION' ON AFGHANISTAN CHEMICAL WAR

LD291533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Article by Yuriy Zhukov: "Accusing Others of Their Own Crimes"]

[Text] It is reported from Washington that a State Department spokesman has made the monstrous and slanderous assertion that "the USSR's allies and probably (!) the Soviet Union itself may (!) be using chemical weapons."

The words "probably" and "may" were not put in by accident: The State Department spokesman expressed the reservation that he had only "unconfirmed" reports from Afghanistan and that he was "unable" (!) to confirm them. But that did not prevent him from fulminating against the Soviet Union: Even though the reports on this matter are still unconfirmed, he said, the Washington administration feels that the fact that they have appeared "justifies their public condemnation." Of course!

What prompted the State Department spokesman to publicly condemn something that never happened? We found the answer to this question in the 25 January issue of the New York TIMES. It appears that the source of the "unconfirmed reports" referred to by the State Department spokesman is the same indefatigable "U.S. intelligence agents," who are trying yet again to spread this wild fabrication.

Just 2 weeks ago, in an article entitled "Poisoners," PRAVDA exposed U.S. intelligence's attempts to claim that the Vietnamese used chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos. It was irrefutably proven that their fabrication was used to cover up, by means of this hullabaloo, the crimes of the Pentagon, which made extensive use of chemical weapons in Vietnam during the years of its shameful aggression; this was irrefutably supported by documents received from U.S. experts in particular.

Washington pretended not to notice that the intelligence service had been exposed. And, what do you know, they are at it again--circulating their slanderous "reports," this time relating to Afghanistan. "Intelligence agents," the New York TIMES writes, "say that they believe (!) these reports to be true, since the North Vietnamese used the same poisonous agent in Laos under the supervision of experts from the Soviet Union, which supplied it." And the State Department spokesman had no scruples about seizing on that old CIA canard and serving it up at his press conference.

It is simply amazing what a level of degradation political morals have reached in Washington, where even an official representative of U.S. diplomacy joins in the CIA's dirty game with extraordinary ease.

But they will never succeed in accusing others of their own crimes.

BOYCOTT DECISION BY U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SCORED

LD282250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1918 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Washington's Rude Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Zhuravyev writes:

Under the pressure of the U.S. administration, the U.S. Olympic Committee adopted a resolution Sunday calling for a change of venue, or total cancellation of the 1980 Olympic games. This decision was preceded by unprecedented pressure exerted upon the Olympic committee by the government. President Carter also sent his own personal representative to the committee. And, although the U.S. Olympic Committee raised objections to the boycott of the Olympic games, it gave in under such rude pressure. As a result, American athletes will be deprived of the opportunity to take part in these most major international competitions.

The United States is continuing its rude interference in international sporting relations, in the internal affairs of various countries, including the affairs of their allies on the North Atlantic bloc, attempting to foist upon them a decision pleasing to Washington.

In its search for those of like opinion to disrupt the Olympic games, Washington spurns no one--not even the fascist Pinochet regime in Chile or the capitulationary government of As-Sadat in Egypt. Nonetheless, few who wish to support this unseemly enterprise have turned up. The idea of a boycott of the 1980 Olympics has been supported by only a few of Washington's allies in the aggressive blocs, and also the governments of Oman, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Chile and their like, that is, those conservative and reactionary regimes which are renowned for their dependence on the United States in the military and economic respect, and who obediently fulfill Washington's will. The matter has come to such a head that in search of support for his plans, President Carter turned for help to...the government of the racist Republic of South Africa, which is not even a member of the International Olympics Committee, since it was expelled from it for its racist policy.

The International Olympics Committee, the national olympics committees and leading sportsmen of the world condemn and reject the U.S. interference. They stress that questions linked with the holding of the Olympic games are the affair of international sports organizations. The unbridled campaign unleashed by the U.S. administration with the aim of boycotting the Olympic games, directed toward disrupting international cooperation in the sphere of sport, will lead to an aggravation of international relations.

BREZHNEV REPORTED TO WARN U.S. AGAINST ARMING CHINA

LD301037 London DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Alan Tillier dispatch: "War or Peace: 'Only Minutes To Decide'"]

[Text] Paris--Russia's President Brezhnev has delivered a brutal warning to the U.S. against arming China with nuclear weapons, it was learned in Paris last night.

It was given during his meeting in the Kremlin last week with former French Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who later cut short his Soviet visit in protest against the banishment of Andrey Sakharov from Moscow.

Brezhnev, thumping his desk again and again, declared "Believe me, after the destruction of Chinese nuclear sites by our missiles, there won't be much time for the Americans to choose between the defence of their Chinese allies and peaceful co-existence with us." The Americans, he emphasised, would have only 'minutes to decide their option.'

When Chaban-Delmas returned to Paris he said nothing about the threatening nature of Brezhnev's words to him during their meeting, which lasted 1 hr. 40 mins.

But it has now emerged that the Soviet leader quickly switched from polite formalities about the wartime roles of himself ('I am a marshal') Tito, De Gaulle and his visitor--Chaban-Delmas, was a resistance chief. Repeatedly Mr Brezhnev warned that he 'would not tolerate' this or that from the West. He began with the provision by the U.S. of more powerful nuclear missiles for Europe, which have been approved by most NATO governments.

"There are now 30 minutes between the American missiles and our own" he said. 'We cannot accept that this delay be reduced to 6 minutes by new American missiles in Germany.' Then he added: 'Nor will we tolerate a Chinese threat...'

Banging the desk, he raged on about the threat to Russia if America gave nuclear weapons to the Chinese. But the U.S. has made it clear that there is no question of that. Military aid will be conventional.

USSR DENIES CIA REPORT ON SOVIET DEFENSE SPENDING

LD282114 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet Ministry of Finance has stated that this year's national budget allocates the sum of R17,200 million for defense needs. This is R100 million less than last year's defense allocations. The figure refutes an American CIA claim quoted repeatedly in the past few days by Western propoganda media in a bid to justify the growth of military expenditures in the United States and other NATO countries. The CIA claims the Soviet Union is increasing its defense expenditures and spends more on defense than the United States does. In actual fact there were three cuts in Soviet defense spending in the seventies.

CANADA 'CLOSEST U.S. ASSISTANT' RECALLS EMBASSY STAFF IN TEHRAN

LD291504 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ottawa, January 29, TASS--Following all the twists and turns of American policy Canada's Conservative Government is the closest assistant of the U.S. administration in its policy of subjecting Iran to military, economic and political blackmail. The Canadian Foreign Minister Flora MacDonald has announced the Canadian Government's decision to recall the entire staff of its embassy in Tehran until American hostages are released. The U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has been informed of this decision, she said. Such an unusual step as the recall of the entire staff of an embassy means as a rule that more serious actions against the given country are coming.

PRC TO DISCONTINUE TALKS WITH VIETNAM

LD292120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1718 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] An official representative of the Chinese Foreign Ministry reported today that at the present time China has no intention of continuing talks with Vietnam on the normalization of relations. He stated that Han Nianlong, vice foreign minister and head of the Chinese delegation at the talks which have taken place alternatively in Hanoi and Beijing, was very busy at present which made it impossible to continue the talks in the near future.

If one takes into account the fact that Beijing is undertaking feverish activities to whip up counterrevolutionary actions in Afghanistan and with this aim gives extensive military support to the traitors of the Afghan people, then it is not difficult to imagine what the vice foreign minister is busy with. Judging by everything, he, like the other officials in Beijing's foreign policy department, is continuing what was started by Foreign Minister Huang Hua in Pakistan, who, in essence, appeared there as a commercial traveler selling armaments.

It should be noted that the head of the Vietnamese delegation has declared the readiness of his side to continue the talks as soon as possible.

CHINESE ROLE IN 'ANTI-AFGHAN' CAMPAIGN SCORED

LD300953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Gashin commentary under the rubric "Increasing Pressure...": "On International Topics"]

[Text] The visit to Pakistan by Huang Hua, the Chinese foreign minister, has ended. It demonstrated the growing desire of Beijing and Western imperialist circles to counterpose through their joint efforts those positive changes, which have recently become apparent in the region of southwest Asia. Essentially it is now a question of China actively increasing their assumption of the role of NATO's "Asian flank".

During his recent visit to Beijing, the American Defense Secretary, H. Brown, expressed a desire to his Chinese colleagues that "actions that are mutually complementary not only in the field of diplomacy, but also in the field of defense, so as to defend common strategic interests" be taken. So far, these U.S. and Chinese interests have completely coincided, in conducting the anti-Afghan campaign and in supporting counterrevolutionary formations concentrated on the border of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In answer to H. Brown's proposal, China hastened to expedite the transfer of arms for the rebels, including rifles, machineguns, mines and "ground to air" missiles. Alongside American, Egyptian and Pakistani instructors, Chinese military advisers are carrying out intensive training of saboteurs and terrorists, who number about 300,000 on Pakistani territory. Apart from this, according to certain sources, there are about 40,000 bandits undergoing training in China itself.

Further expansion of Chinese military aid to the enemies of the Afghan people was one of the most important topics of the talks, which the Chinese minister had with the Pakistani authorities. [paragraph continues]

During his provocative visit to the bandits' camps, Huang Hua declared plainly that his country will continue to render them aid and support "without any restrictions". Furthermore, open interference in the internal affairs of other states is presented by Beijing propaganda as "humane concern" for Afghan "refugees".

Nonetheless, the real aims of the broadly developed anti-Afghan campaign are completely obvious and cannot give rise to any doubts. The New York TIMES, in particular, wrote quite eloquently about this, stressing that the arms being offered to Pakistan "may be used for secret transfer to Muslim rebels in Afghanistan".

The desire to "stuff" Pakistan with "gunpowder" can in no way be attributed to concern on the part of the imperialist powers and their Beijing allies for the security of Pakistan's borders, but rather to the country's advantageous strategic location and to the possibility of using its territory as a bridgehead to conduct subversive, provocative activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Pakistani public is following with trepidation the attempts to draw the country into the dangerous game unleased by foreign forces over Afghanistan. The terms and objectives of the game contradict the long-term interests of the Pakistani people and their desire to maintain normal relations with their neighbors.

In an interview, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, said that his country "promoted the rapprochement between the United States and China". Taking into account the background against which the visit to Islamabad by the Beijing emissary took place, it is impossible not to reach the obvious conclusion: American-Chinese pressure is without doubt causing harm to Pakistan's national interests.

DENG XIAOPING ASKS WEST TO CREATE 'ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCE'

LD251124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] As is clear from news agency dispatches from Beijing, State Council Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping has appealed to the Western powers to create an alliance against the USSR. This alliance, Deng Xiaoping stressed, should be concrete in its content. Deng Xiaoping's call was made during his meeting with Frank Press, U.S. presidential advisor on science and technology. This is not the first time the Beijing leaders have made appeals to capitalist countries in the hope of obtaining support for their policy of anti-Sovietism, but this is probably the first time Deng Xiaoping has spoken out so positively.

OHIRA: JAPANESE POLICY TOWARD IRAN UNCHANGED

LD291430 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 29, TASS--Japan attaches great significance to its long-term contacts with Iran and is going to continue economic cooperation with that country, including the construction of the petrochemical complex and other industrial projects there. This was said in parliament today by Premier Masayoshi Ohira. "There have been no changes whatever in the Japanese Government's policy," he added.

OHIRA'S DIET POLICY SPEECH REVIEWED

OW281957 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW

[Commentary by Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov]

[Text] Prime Minister Ohira said in his speech that Japan will pursue a more positive and independent foreign policy. In the later part of his speech, however, he made it clear that Japan will try to assert its independence while currying favor with the United States.

Ohira stressed that nation's foreign policy is as firmly based on Japan-U.S. security treaty as ever. The wording of his policy speech itself already showed that he was worried about a U.S. response and that he was trying to show Japan's respect for obligations under the security treaty.

The prime minister parroted the abstract, false propaganda by U.S. leaders against Soviet assistance to the Afghan people, who are struggling to defend the gains of their revolution. At the same time, he stated that Japan will cooperate with the United States in sanctions against the Soviet Union. However, he avoided any specifics on what Japan would do.

Meanwhile, unlike policy speeches he and other prime ministers have given in the past, the Ohira speech this time failed to include the "development of Japan-Soviet relations" in the list of the Japanese Government's immediate tasks. U.S. pressures on the Japanese Government thus clearly proved effective. As the prime minister admitted in his speech, Japan yielded to pressures despite the fact that a deterioration in its relationship with the Soviet Union would harm Japan's own interests.

Ohira again repeated in a (?businesslike) manner the territorial demand to the Soviet Union, as has been repeated in every past policy speech. He subordinated the future development of Japan-Soviet relations to a settlement on the so-called northern territories, thereby demonstrating his lack of desire for making serious efforts to pave the way for a Japan-Soviet peace treaty.

The prime minister, in an apparent gesture to curry U.S. favor, promised a vast amount of economic aid to Pakistan, whose territory is being used by Afghan counterrevolutionaries, while in the same speech he painted an extremely pessimistic picture of the nation's present financial status. With regard to Iran, too, which Japan depends on for as much as 11 percent of its oil imports, the prime minister put forth a line that runs counter to the national interests. He stated that Japan will cooperate with the United States in sanctions against Iran.

Prime Minister Ohira's policy speech thus clearly indicated Japan's determination to follow the U.S. lead in dealing with major international issues.

PRAVDA CITES AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON MILITARY SITUATION

LD291325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Correspondents P. Demchenko and L. Mironov dispatch: "Army Standing Guard"]

[Text] Kabul--If you walk through the streets of Kabul, even in the evening, you see a city living its ordinary, quite busy, but in general measured life. All enterprises, institutions and stores are operating. The roads out of the city are open in all directions and there is heavy motor traffic along them.

The first decrees and specific actions of the government which came to power at the end of December are producing fruitful results. The newspapers are publishing news of the normalization of the situation in most of the country's provinces. At the same time they also contain many alarming reports. Attacks by subversive groups are taking place now in one part of the country, now in another. They are blowing up bridges, destroying communications lines and killing people.

Black clouds loom over the Republic from the Pakistani and Chinese borders. It is from precisely there that a stream of weapons and propaganda literature emanates, from there that trained and well armed robbers and bandits are sent into Afghan territory. It is precisely there that the United States, Britain, China and a number of other countries have built their main centers for subversive activity against Afghanistan, which has long been under the constant threat of large-scale aggressive operations.

Naturally, in this situation the Afghan Army is obliged to be on combat alert. A number of its units are entering into combat against bandits who succeed from time to time in seizing a particular population center or attacking a road.

We asked Afghan Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi' to tell PRAVDA readers about the situation on his country's borders. This slim 36-year-old armored troops officer with a brave and strong-willed face was one of those responsible for the success of the April 1978 revolution. Then, however, on orders from Hafizollah Amin, he was thrown into the notorious Pole-Charkhi prison, where he spent over a year in solitary confinement. He was released by the December change of power and was appointed chief of the military department.

"First," Mohammad Rafi' said, "I want to note that the new stage of the April revolution is also a new stage in the life of our army. The entire army--officers and men--supports the present government and is fully determined to defeat imperialism's acts of subversion. We are sure that this will be the case but today the United States, China and Pakistan are threatening us.

"Most of all there is unrest in the east of the country," the minister continued, "where detachments of bandits trained by U.S. and Chinese instructors are operating. Over the past few weeks fighting has broken out in the Taloqan, Takhar, Feyzabad and Baghlan regions south of Jalalabad. We are now also observing increased activity on the other side of the Afghan-Pakistani border. It looks as though sites are being chosen there for setting up artillery positions. Reports have reached us that Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua recently visited the border, calling at one of the camps for training saboteurs and also visiting the Khyber Pass region. It is also reported that dozens of U.S. transport aircraft are delivering weapons, equipment and ammunition to Pakistani airfields. All this is intended for camps where forces hostile to us are gathering."

Lieutenant General Babajan, chief of the Afghan Army General Staff, who was present at the talk, said that U.S. spy planes had frequently violated Afghan air space recently. They were intercepted in the Barikowt, Patan, Chamk and Sadabad regions....

Talk turned then to the malicious propaganda now being showered on the Afghans. Dozens of different radio stations--the Voice of America, Voice of Beijing and "independent" rebel stations--are trying to sow confusion and uncertainty among the Afghan people and are disseminating fabrications and false slander. For instance, recently several of these "voices," citing unnamed Pakistani sources, broadcast in many languages that "fighting has taken place in the region of Kabul Airport between a Soviet armored unit and a rebel Afghan regiment." In speaking about this the minister smiled, seemingly for the first time during our talk.

"What nonsense: There was no clash, just as there is no rebel regiment. It was simply a battalion carrying out an exercise. I have already said our army is united. The imperialists are waging propaganda warfare against us because we are one of the progressive forces detachments. They do not like the changes in Afghanistan or our friendship with the Soviet Union. But we are glad that at this critical time the Soviet Union is on our side. Afghan officers and men treat their Soviet comrades in a fraternal manner."

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL HITS WESTERN PRESS, SUPPORTS SOVIET AID

LD291540 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Paris, January 29, TASS--It is clear to every sensible person that the shriller the bourgeois press is the harder have the interests of imperialism been affected, said Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The loud campaign started against my country and against the Soviet Union shows that imperialism is very upset by its failure to destroy the Afghan revolution and is now trying to sow discord among the progressive forces of the whole world and mostly there where its interests are in danger, that is in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, he stressed in an interview to the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE that is published in Paris. I am convinced that these attempts are doomed to failure and genuine solidarity among all people struggling against imperialism will triumph.

I stress once again, Babrak Karmal went on, that we have every right to rely on the aid of the Soviet Union, a country with which we have a treaty of friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation. Every country has this right and it is by far not the first time in history that it is being exercised by seeking diverse assistance, including military assistance. From the outset, from April 27, 1978, our revolution had the support of the socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world. Internationalism and effective solidarity between progressive forces never meant interference in the internal affairs of this or that revolution or revolutionary movement. As to us, the Afghan people is utilising the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union. The USSR, it must be noted, does in no way interfere in how the Afghan revolutionaries and our people intend to channel the revolutionary and democratic process. Such is the clear and unambiguous principled stand both of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of the Soviet Union.

Any other interpretation can only be the result of a deliberate desire to distort facts, to cause confusion with the aim of justifying the real foreign interference in the internal affairs of peoples that is perpetrated by imperialism alone.

We are living through a difficult period but we are convinced that within a short period of time we will succeed in attaining our aims--to strengthen the Afghan revolution and defeat imperialist plans, Babrak Karmal said. Afghanistan is still threatened by a direct foreign intervention. The CIA has recruited mercenaries who together with bandits and feudals and under the cover of Islam have caused and continue to cause unrest on our borders with the aim of destabilising the situation in the country. Together with Amin's band they aimed to create conditions for an imperialist intervention in order to break our revolution and revive feudalism in the country. Amin's fascist group unleashed mass repressions against Afghanistan's healthy forces. Tens of thousands of people were thrown behind bars, thousands of party members were killed or have vanished. It was thus that the plan worked out by the CIA, and Amin was a CIA agent, was being carried out. We possess irrefutable evidence of this and will soon make this evidence public.

Amin's role was to undermine the party from the inside by physically removing all cadres and leading party functionaries. Amin's band disrupted the state apparatus and the country's economy. Using ultra-revolutionary and leftist phraseology as a cover, it was preparing conditions for an imperialist intrusion into our country according to a plan agreed upon by the United States, China and reactionary circles of the region. This plan failed owing to the vigilance and actions of the party, of all patriotic and progressive forces of Afghanistan. This explains the present hysteria of the imperialist press. We defeat the Amin band. All that remains now is to liquidate the last seat of counter-revolution.

On expressing hope that solidarity between Afghanistan and other countries of the region will strengthen, Babrak Karmal stressed that close ties exist between the Afghan and Iranian revolutions, that the peoples of both countries are struggling against a common enemy: American imperialism and Zionism.

EDUCATION MINISTER URGES 'ELIMINATION' OF AFGHAN ILLITERACY

LD292006 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] West Berlin, January 29, TASS--One of the pressing problems before the People's Democratic Party and government is to eliminate illiteracy, Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of education of the DRA, said in an interview with the newspaper WAHRHEIT. Ninety per cent of the population in Afghanistan cannot read and write, she said. This creates the need for the earliest possible reform of public education, said the minister. She said that the education reform will be carried out in three stages. In the first stage it will cover children of 1st to 4th forms, then children of 5th-8th forms and finally senior forms. Those of the children, aged 10 to 14, who had no opportunity earlier to attend school will now study at special accelerated-training classes at which they will cover the programme of elementary school in two years. Furthermore, she said, textbooks in many languages of Afghanistan's nationalities Pushtu, Dari Uzbek, Turkmenian and Baluchi--have been compiled in accordance with new curricula.

A. Ratebzad then said that the problem of eliminating illiteracy among the adult population is so far a very complicated one. Half a million people have learned to read and write during the anti-illiteracy drive since 1978. We rely on persuasion and take due account of the existing customs and traditions, when inviting people to attend anti-illiteracy classes, she said. We enlist the cooperation of intellectuals, armymen and clergymen in the anti-illiteracy drive.

The minister of education sharply criticised the position of certain Western powers which are withholding their long-promised aid to the DRA.

PARTY MEMBER SARWARI CALLS FOR AFGHAN UNITY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

LD300003 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 29 Jan, TASS--The enemies of Afghanistan are using the presence in the country of a limited contingent of Soviet troops who are there at the request of the Afghan Government to unleash a malicious, slanderous campaign against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, [DRA], declared Assadollah Sarwari, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

However, it is perfectly clear, he stressed, speaking at a meeting here, that our free and independent state has the full right to request help from the USSR on the basis of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries.

A. Sarwari condemned the provocative activity of the despotic Amin regime, liquidated by the party and people. This henchman of imperialism and CIA agent, he said, committed crimes against the people of Afghanistan which will long be remembered in our country.

In conclusion A. Sarwari called on all citizens of Afghanistan to unite their efforts for the cause of solving the pressing tasks of the country's economic development.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL SCORES WESTERN 'SUPPLIERS OF SLANDER'

LD291453 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[TASS special correspondent Yuriy Kornilov report for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Afghanistan: Steps of the Revolution"]

[Excerpt] Kabul--The armed provocations against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] are continuing. At the same time the facts attest that the initiators and organizers of these bandit attacks on the young republic are becoming increasingly well aware that the people of Afghanistan cannot be brought to their knees by bullets and shells. That is why the DRA's external enemies are at the same time also putting into operation increasingly actively another weapon--the poisoned weapon of lies and slander. The murky waves of a shameless anti-Afghan propaganda campaign whose aim is to slander the DRA and undermine Afghan-Soviet friendship are sweeping the pages of the bourgeois press one after another. Dozens of Western "specialists" in all sorts of provocative sensations have been sent or, to be more precise, infiltrated into Afghanistan to heat up this malicious ballyhoo. [paragraph continues]

What absurdities and fabrications are they not inventing? Some (for instance, representatives of the Washington POST and the U.S. radio and television corporations) specialize in exaggerating fabrications about the "tension" allegedly reigning in Kabul while others--AFP for instance--try, albeit vainly, to seek in the DRA capital some "signs of Soviet occupation," and others still (for instance, REUTER) are putting into circulation delirious fabrications to the effect that "Soviet troops have turned Kabul's old royal palaces into barracks...."

We discussed the REUTER falsification during a meeting with Kabul Mayor Seraka Kharakat. He read the report from the British agency and shrugged: "This is such malicious and unmitigated nonsense that it really is somehow even absurd to refute it. All the more so since international press conferences have recently been held in the two finest royal palaces--Gul Khan-e and Chelsotun--and representatives of the world press have been able to see with their own eyes that there are no 'barracks' in these palaces and never have been. I can say just one thing: If REUTER has nonetheless put its fabrication into circulation, that means that Western propaganda now is not shunning the cheapest and dirtiest propaganda stories to discredit Afghanistan and our revolution.

"Our government acted correctly when it decided recently to expel from the DRA several particularly malicious slanderers who had come to Kabul as representatives of the Washington POST and several other organs of the American so-called 'free press.' As for those pseudo-'correspondents' who, while in Kabul, are continuing to play the unseemly role of suppliers of slander, I think they should draw the necessary lesson from the Washington POST's experience."

"The aims of the propaganda din raised in the West and Beijing around the so-called 'Afghan question' are perfectly clear: they consist on the one hand in undermining the gains of our revolution and on the other in distracting world public attention from the aggressive actions of the United States, which is flagrantly interfering in the affairs of independent states and in particular neighboring Iran," I was told by (Bakhtar Abdol Kadyr Mal), president of the Afghan news agency. "However, the DRA's external enemies are wrong in supposing that they can use slanderous attacks on our republic to achieve what they did not succeed in achieving by means of armed provocations. Look at the reports the teletype machines are bringing in from all corners of the country. In all provinces and regions of Afghanistan millions of people are welcoming the government's decisions to appeal for aid to the USSR and are expressing their sincere, profound thanks to the Soviet Union for responding to this request, acting strictly in accordance with the articles of the 1978 Afghan-Soviet treaty and the provisions of the UN Charter and giving us this aid."

A monument to the heroes of the revolution--a tank set forever on a high marble pedestal--rises up in the center of Kabul on the square in front of the former royal palace of Gul Khan-e, which the revolutionary government has proclaimed the House of the Peoples. Nearby is an Afghan military patrol: excellent bearing, stern faces, submachine guns across their chests. These robust Afghan boys in military uniform marching smartly and confidently across the square seem to remind us that Afghanistan's enemies have not laid down their arms: The Afghan people are on guard. They are fully determined to defend and augment the gains of the revolution.

MOSCOW PASHTO CARRIES SOVIET MUSLIM LEADER'S REMARKS

LD292338 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow International Service in Pashto to Afghanistan at 1430 GMT on 29 January broadcasts a report on the celebrations devoted to the prophet Mohammad's birthday at the Tashkent central mosque, where Soviet Muslim leader Mufti Ziautdin Babakhan read some religious verses and made a speech. The item contains the following passage:

"In his speech Mufti Ziautdin Babakhan said:

The Muslims of Afghanistan for centuries have suffered the oppression of the foul order of feudalism and now they have chosen the independent path of growth and progress. All peace-loving forces, first and foremost the friendly people of the Soviet Union support them.

"The Mufti said: But the counterrevolutionary elements in Afghanistan who were deprived of their privileges as a result of the April revolution are trying to restore [word indistinct] injustices once again to which Islam itself is intensely opposed. The glorious Koran says: God orders justice and decency. U.S. imperialism has embarked on activities against Afghanistan and tries to distort the ideas of the revolution of Afghanistan and to cast aspersions on friendship and mutual assistance. American imperialism has embarked on arming the rebels and sending them to the territory of Afghanistan and thus interferes in the internal affairs of a sovereign state and causes bloodshed which is condemned by God.

"Mufti Ziautdin Babakhan went on to say: Therefore the general public of Afghanistan and all the Muslims have united with their new government and struggle decisively against the imperialist designs.

"Maulawi 'Abdol Aziz Sadeq, the president of the Jam'iyat al-Ulema of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] said in his speech:

"The religious people and prominent religious leaders (?of the DRA) from all parts of the country are expressing support for the new government. They welcome the USSR's assistance and cooperation and good neighborliness between the USSR and DRA.

"Mufti Ziautdin Babakhan went on to say: We Muslims of the eastern Soviet republics, in accordance with our religious duty and conscience, cannot remain unconcerned about the events in our neighboring Islamic country; we completely support the people of Afghanistan, in their struggle for the sake of freedom and against the imperialist intervention. We decisively demand a stop to the interference by U.S. imperialism and Chinese militarism in the internal affairs of the DRA. We ask all our coreligionists in the countries neighboring Afghanistan not to believe in the lies and accusations of imperialism and to observe good common sense and (?make effort) so that bloodshed should not take place among Muslim peoples."

The report ended with Babakhan praying for the discontinuation of wars and aggression and for the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

Islamic Support for Revolution

LD262306 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

["IZVESTIYA: Afghanistan's Believers Support the April Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 26, TASS--"We pray to God to give us peace and prosperity for the sake of happiness of the people", prominent Afghan religious leader Moulawi Gabur, imam of the mosque of Mazar-e-Sharf, said in an interview to IZVESTIYA's correspondent.

We declare against those who using Allah's name as a cover, having sold themselves for dollars and pounds, try to stifle the April revolution whose ideas called forth a strong response in the hearts of all honest Moslems of Afghanistan."

Moulawi Gafur condmened the actions of the United States and the PRC, the reactionary circles of Moslem countries who are trying to speculate on the religious feelings of peoples in their activity hostile to Afghanistan.

Believers with whom we talked in Kabul, in Nangarhar, Balkh and other provinces were saying with satisfaction that the April revolution has done much for the Afghan people, IZVESTIYA correspondents write. They spoke about schools for the liquidation of illiteracy, about the joy of those who at an advanced age learned how to read books. They recalled the unforgettable days when lands of feudals were turned over to poor Moslems who were tilling plantations of their masters all their lives. They recalled with gratitude the law banning the payment of bride-money that came into effect, the law banning giving out in marriage girls who are under age and other decrees of the people's power. They indicated to us new mosques built after the April revolution and said that old mosques continue functioning, too.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES USSR-AFGHANISTAN NATURAL GAS COOPERATION

LD292152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] Here is a report from Kabul: Building and assembly workers of the Soviet Union have handed over to the Afghan side a gas industry production facility at the (Jarkuduk) gasfield. It will produce 2 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year.

Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has a history extending over many years and covers a wide range of problems. One of the key tendencies in the economic relations between our states is all-round assistance and technical cooperation in the field of the creation and development of a national gas industry in Afghanistan. The foundation for this was laid in the sixties, when an industrial complex for the extraction and transportation of natural gas totalling 2.6 billion cubic meters per year was created in the north of Afghanistan on the basis of the Khvajeh Gugerdak gasfield. With the bringing into use of this complex, it became possible to use natural gas for the needs of the industrial sector in Afghanistan. Work on the development of another of Afghanistan's major gasfields at (Jarkuduk) marked a new stage in the good-neighborly cooperation. Fulfilling the obligations undertaken, the Soviet Union has completed, within the set period, the creation of complex industrial installations for the extraction of natural gas and the extraction from it of hydrogen sulphide and condensate and the preparation of the purified gas for further transportation.

The bringing into use of this new facility shows most convincingly the fruitfulness of the economic links between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

CORRESPONDENTS NOTE INTERNAL AFGHAN SITUATION, PEOPLE'S SUPPORT

LD292240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] We offer for your attention another broadcast from the "Topical Problems of International Life" series. Today we will discuss Afghanistan at the present time. Vadim Kassis and Vladimir Nakoryakov, IZVESTIYA special correspondents, have sent in the material for the broadcast at our request:

We flew into Kabul on 29 December of last year, at the very height of the events, write Vadim Kassis and Vladimir Nakoryakov. Imperialist propaganda has mobilized all the mass media into an attack on Afghanistan and on Soviet-Afghan relations. As is known, the Soviet Union has given the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] political, economic and moral support, including military aid, at this difficult moment at the repeated and urgent request of the Afghan Government. The introduction of limited contingents of Soviet forces on to Afghan territory has aroused the frenzied spite of the enemies of the April revolution.

It is fully understandable that the whole world is following the events in Afghanistan. We will dwell on events which we have witnessed in these days.

The Voice of America, the BBC and other radio voices have been importunately broadcasting reports to the effect that bloody battles between Soviet and Afghan units are taking place in Jalalabad. Approximately 2 hours after one of these broadcasts we landed at Jalalabad Airport. We were met by Afghan comrades and we drove into the town, along its lively and noisy streets, which are gaily-colored in the Eastern manner. On the trees alongside the road tangerines, oranges and grapefruit flowed white in the bright lights, but somewhere in the distance shots were ringing out.

Our first conversation was with Mohammad Ziaratgol Afridi, the governor of Nangarhar Province. We put the question to him, as they say, as soon as our feet crossed the threshold: Where are the battles going on here? The governor gave a puzzled shrug of the shoulders; you mean the Afghan Army's struggle against the bandits sent in from neighboring Pakistan? We told him about what had just been heard on the air. Afridi broke into a laugh and advised us to visit the Jalalabad garrison. This is what we heard from staff officer (Gol Ahmad):

The counterrevolutionaries who have (?gone) over to the other side of the border have worked out a crafty tactic. They have managed to send in several agitation and combat groups from Pakistani territory. As a rule they come in five goods vehicles packed with armed bandits and equipped with radio. They surround a village, start by carrying out provocative agitation and then if they can, seize it and organize butchery and arson there. That is what happened, for example, in the district center of Fathabad. A few inhabitants managed to leave the besieged village and to report the danger to us. Units from our garrison immediately began an operation to eliminate the gang. There proved to be not all that many saboteurs: about 80 people. True, they were armed to the teeth. When we surrounded the town the bandits ensconced themselves in the (Sagip) fortress. You arrived at the very moment when the elimination of the gang was reported to me. Possibly you heard the last shots.

We were accompanied on a trip round Jalalabad by (Banaris Kalivom), the mayor of that town. We stopped at trading streets, went into little shops and visited a textile factory and even a farm in the suburbs. Normal, busy life was going on everywhere.

The international and internal reaction is trying to mobilize all forces and to push the Afghan people into a fratricidal war, by waving the green flag of Islam. In the remote mountain villages, especially among the tribes, a slander is being put about that a government has come to power which does not honor the Koran, destroys mosques and throws religious leaders into prison. A worthy rebuff to the slanderers was given by Sharif Qari Abdol Ghfar, imam of the biggest Shi'ite mosque in the country, whom we met literally the next day in the town of Mazar-e-Sharif. The venerable old man said: I am surprised by the incessant lie which is being put about by propaganda which is hostile to our people and to all Muslims, which asserts that in Afghanistan mosques are being destroyed and believers insulted. Let the malicious slanders just visit Mazar-e Sharif, an ancient center of Islam, and they will be convinced that in our province of Balkh new mosques are being built and old ones bare being repaired. However, I must say to you that quite frankly I am not sure that those people will be greeted here with traditional hospitality. Slander has never been welcome to God. Qari Abdol Ghafar added that his congregation was mourning the victims of the Amin regime in their prayers, and the people were glad that the situation life and now they have received the opportunity to till their fields, to graze cattle, to work, to bring up their children and to give praise to the Almighty. While you are here in Afghanistan you can see for yourselves that in all the mosques--and there are 480 of them in the capital alone--the day begins with the Azan, the call to prayer, and on Fridays, thousands of believers go to congregational and local mosques.

In his statements at a press conference which we attended, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, repeatedly stressed that the revolutionary power would always have the deepest respect for the Islamic religion and for the people's family and national traditions and customs.

For a whole month, with the exception of a few cloudy days, the illuminating sun has been shining over Kabul. Its light bathes the city and is reflected from the snowy peaks which surround the capital. This year there is an unusually large amount of snow on the streets and squares. The Zarnegar park, in the very center of the city, is also carpeted in white. There is a small hillock in it. Every Friday, the day off in Muslim countries and also on holidays, there is, as they say, nowhere to swing a cat there [yabloku negde upast]. This is the place for meeting friends and acquaintances, and soldiers on leave from their units. Here too the latest events are commented upon and evaluated, or to put it more precisely, the public opinion of the middle strata of the population is formed. Careful attention is paid to it in the countries of the East it is especially authoritative. The Kabul Hotel, where we are living, is literally two steps from this hillock and therefore we too hear its echo.

(Usman'Ali), a small trader who sells raisins, roasted peas and nuts says: At last we are able to breathe freely. In the last months of 1979 we were all afraid of being imprisoned for any careless uttering or a minor offense. For instance, the schoolboy son of my friend (Abdollah Sami), a firewood trader, was arrested just because he had accidentally dropped Amin's portrait while carrying it and had broken the glass.

The lad was able to report that he was in prison. However, when his brother arrived there with food, he too was arrested because he failed to tell the guardsman where he had obtained the information about his younger brother's imprisonment.

We heard of many similar tragedies that evening. Moreover, we have witnessed the release of 2,073 political prisoners in a single day from the dreadful Pol-e Charkhi jail. Among them were scientists and ordinary peasants, officers and traders. We had met the popular singer Jamal who spent 240 days in prison. He was tortured with electric current in order to obtain his confession about a nonexistent plot. Jamal's hair was grey on leaving prison. He is only 35.

However, certain persons in the West are trying to prove dictator Amin's innocence. Bourgeois journalists play a great part in this. They roam the town in search of sensation. About 200 journalists have come to Kabul. When no sensation exists they have to invent one. Thus, we have heard that the former royal palaces were turned into barracks for Soviet troops. Even the most cynical representatives of the yellow press reacted to this report with an ironic smile. They were present at the press conferences in the Chelsotun and Gul Khan-e palaces. Later a more absurd rumor was in circulation to the effect that instead of the Afghan national currency, the Soviet ruble is circulating in the country. This too was not enough. They have circulated the canard to the effect that almost all the Afghan women are being sent for study and reeducation in the USSR. This sentence about reeducation has a very Chinese connotation.

A particularly great number of Western cameramen are roaming Kabul in their search for Soviet tanks. An ordinary patrol service during night hours, in the town where a curfew is in force, is presented as Soviet contingents. We were in Kabul in August last year, when not a single Soviet soldier was to be seen. However, the picture was the same. In order to defend the revolution an armored carrier patrolled the town at night and at times even a tank was to be seen in the streets.

It is no accident that the Government of Afghanistan was forced to expel from the country the particularly ardent slanderers from the U.S. press organs and television. Our radio listeners know this already.

The imperialist propaganda is raising a fuss regarding one more circumstance: It defends the so-called insurgents [povstanets] who, according to it, are fighting for their belief and freedom. Well let us consider who those insurgents are.

We have met some of them. Now they have been rendered harmless and are under guard. One of these (Gholliam yahya) was arrested in the town of Mazar-e Sharif. The terrorist was apprehended carrying homemade bombs. He admitted being member of the mercenary Muslim brothers gang which is being headed by a certain sultan. This mercenary gang is charged with the task of conducting antigovernment propaganda and subversive acts in the districts of the Balkh Province. Another member of the gang ('Ali Akbar) had thrown a grenade through the window of a house. Luckily nobody suffered because there were no people in the house. However, (Akbar) continues his activity. They all belong to a center engaged in the training of terrorists who are on the territory of Pakistan and are supplied by it with money and weapons. There, near Peshawar, and in the extensive mountainous area of tribal settlements, over 30 such centers are in operation with the help of the United States and China. The methods of training saboteurs have been copied from the Green Berets training program, the American cutthroats who were engaged in the annihilation of Vietnam's civilian population.

A few days ago we met one of the most popular politicans from the Pashtun tribe, Ghafar Khan, who is well-known far beyond the borders of Afghanistan. He condemned sharply the provocative hostile activity of special services of the United States and China aimed against the DRA and welcomed the Soviet aid to that country for whose free development he had fought all his life. Ghafar Khan is 92 years old; of these he spent 32 in jail after being imprisoned first by the British colonialists and later by the Pakistani military authorities. The country's new leadership succeeded in achieving a great deal just in 1 month. Its efforts are directed toward the strengthening of national unity, the stabilization of the economy, the restoration of law and order. New facts and documents have been made public. They reveal Amin's ties with counterrevolutionary forces, as well as with the enemies of Afghanistan entrenched in Pakistan.

It has been proved that Amin and his henchmen were preparing for a bloody coup on 29 December. They were preparing to annihilate the great number of members of the People's Democratic Party, intelligentsia, army cadres and half of the country's population. Had the Amin clique not been rendered harmless Afghanistan would have been faced with the tragedy of Chile, when the fascist junta seized power there, or with the tragedy of Kampuchea, when the Pol Pot clique usurped power there. It has now been established that on personal directions from traitor Amin the country's legitimate President Taraki was killed in a villainous manner. The newspapers are continuing to publish evidence by the executors of this criminal affair.

These days we had a great number of meetings in ministries, newspaper editorial offices, units of the Afghan People's Army and representatives of firms. A usual working tempo can be observed in all the institutions and educational establishments. It is true that some particularly important objectives [obyekt] and residential districts are guarded by Afghan submachine gunners. This is not surprising because mercenary gangs still roam the country and could at any moment infiltrate into Kabul and send their scouts and saboteurs there. In the joint Afghan-Soviet transport forwarding [ekspeditorskiy] company we met its president ('Ali Ahmad) and one of the Soviet experts Semen Garin. The company is engaged in internal and transit transportation and therefore it is able to feel the country's tempo particularly acutely. Our conversation with Garin and ('Ali Ahmad) was interrupted by the report from the Japanese firm Yamashita which came by telex. Alarmed by various rumors the firm inquired about the true state of affairs. The company answered: The situation on the Afghan roads is normal and we are expecting freight. Speaking at a Kabul conference for the Afghan and foreign journalists a few days ago, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, said: The freedom-loving and independent people of Afghanistan are expressing their profound gratitude to their neighbor--the great and peace-loving Soviet Union--for the timely material and moral assistance which it has rendered to the DRA at the request of the Government of the Republic. It was precisely this assistance which made it possible to wreck the dark plans of the U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonists aimed against Afghanistan's independence and freedom. Revolutionary order and legality have been restored in the country.

Over 10,000 letters have been received at the ruling organs of the DRA. Representatives of all strata of the population of the country: workers, peasants, artisans, intelligentsia, clergy, youth and women are expressing their full support for the Afghan leadership and the broad program of revolutionary transformations elaborated by the leadership.

AUTHOR YASHEN JUSTIFIES INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD300823 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor Kamil Yashen, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Ties With Writers in Asian and African Countries: "About My Afghan Friends"]

[Excerpt] It is the custom among all peoples to help a neighbor in distress, to come to his aid when he calls, when burglars and violent criminals break into his house. Bands of murderers comprising the very people who for centuries plundered and oppressed the people, kept them in darkness and brought them to the furthest degree of poverty, together with their hirelings trained in Pakistani and Chinese special camps and armed to the teeth with weapons bearing the brands of various foreign powers, burst into Afghanistan on innumerable occasions, sowing death, plundering and terrorizing the peaceful population. The Afghanistan Government repeatedly turned to the Soviet Government requesting economic, political and moral help, including military help, as was inscribed in the treaty concluded between our countries. As is known, this is in accordance with the UN Charter. It accords with the principles of the universally accepted idea of good neighborliness. One would not expect anyone to be offended by such help eventually given to a people--namely the people of Afghanistan. Neighbor helps neighbor to protect him against the impulses of foreign powers striving to shackle the Afghan people once again in the chains of slavery.

This is how it should be if one follows the logic of reason and justice. If one soberly evaluates the facts.

But it did not happen that way. First, the United States and other NATO countries raised a hysterical hullabaloo and an unprecedented propagandist fuss over the so-called "Afghan question". They are even trying to defend and praise the traitor Amin, who cruelly murdered chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council Taraki and other members of the government and soaked the country in the blood of people whose only guilt was to love their homeland. Who needs this, and why? Not the Afghan people anyway. Perhaps the popular wisdom: Murder will out, is fully applicable here!

Yes, however the imperialist gentlemen camouflage their true goals by talk of the mythical "Soviet danger" and "anxiety over the fate of Afghanistan", there are fewer and fewer gullible people in the world today who fall for the hook of imperialist lies and propaganda. Recent events have shown the peoples most clearly and distinctly who is Afghanistan's true friend and who its bitterest enemy.

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism the Soviet Union has repeatedly proved the selflessness of its fraternal aid to peoples fighting for their freedom and independence and its loyalty to the peace program. Our position is calm and confident. Afghanistan's destiny is being determined by the Afghans themselves. The limited contingent of Soviet troops is resolving only a local task, protecting the country against outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs and pursuing no other goals.

It is another matter that this does not please those who do not want to see the Afghans free and independent, who dream at night of Afghanistan as an advance post of attacks and threats against the USSR, as a launchpad for its missiles and as a potential nuclear firing range; who have forgotten the lessons of World War II and are ready, in a fit of pathological greed and thirst for profit, to gamble not only with peace but with the existence of human civilization in general; who repeatedly proved their criminal nature in acts of bloody aggression against the people of Vietnam, who are trying now to interfere in Iran's internal affairs, who are surrounding the socialist camp with nuclear-missile fencing and brandish the latest weapons in a war-like manner and who deceive their peoples with hypocritical claptrap about peace while in fact betraying their vitally important interests.

But the days of imperialism's free-wheeling piracy are past. A different time has come, gentlemen, when the peoples themselves want to rule their own destinies--without masters: No kind of fig leaf of falsehood can cover the misanthropic essence of the position-of-strength policy. It will boomerang on those who profess it. It is time for understanding. The peoples want to live in peace.

I am sorry that some writers and artists in capitalist countries who advocate peace and mutual understanding in words but in practice find themselves in the position of servants of the most shameless imperialism, which never in its entire history had any humanist goals, do not or will not understand this. It is sad to see. For the honest writer and artist, by virtue of the nature of his position and talent, is obliged to express his people's interests and not the interests of "hawks" hungry for a new world war and of military-industrial monopolies which live according to the principle: apres nous le deluge, naively thinking that they will escape retribution. But sooner or later the scales will also fall from their eyes and the real truth, we hope, will be revealed to them as it has already been revealed to whole peoples.

"Our people and our country are firmly treading the path of communist building, fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and the party's plans," L.I. Brezhnev stated in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions. "Soviet people and our friends abroad can be sure that the Leninist foreign policy course is unshakable. It is determined by the decisions of CPSU congresses and is embodied in all our foreign policy activity. This course combines consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff to aggression. It has been vindicated in past decades and we will continue to pursue it. No one will divert us from this course."

...Today a new life is dawning over Afghanistan, our neighbor. Its light is growing stronger every day. We are watching this with kind hopes. We think with pride of our homeland standing guard over peace, of its just and lawful actions, its calm and confident strength and of our international duty. We wish our Afghan brothers happiness on the path of friendship and peace!....

PAKISTAN VIEWED AS BRIDGEHEAD FOR ANTI-AFGHAN 'AGGRESSION'

LD281758 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

["A Bridgehead for Imperialist Aggression"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 28, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes: While circulating the myth about the "Soviet threat" to Pakistan and calling for safeguarding its "independence and integrity" Washington strives to turn that country into its military-political bridgehead. Serving this aim is the building up by the United States jointly with Beijing of military aid to Pakistan and the anti-Afghan counter-revolutionary forces that have found shelter on Pakistani territory. There also exists convincing evidence of the direct participation of American and Chinese "advisers" in giving military training to mercenaries. The press writes that such training has been given already to 80,000 men who are to be infiltrated into Afghanistan.

But some American politicians think that this is not enough and are harbouring plans that the government of any independent country would have treated as encroachment on its state sovereignty.

Thus, speaking in South Carolina in the course of the election campaign, the Republican Ronald Reagan, who hopes to be named candidate for the U.S. Presidency, called for the stationing of American troops in Pakistan. This aspiring Presidential candidate stated with an air of confidence that the United States "has every reason to be there."

On what is such confidence based? Perhaps reasons for this are given by the stand taken by Pakistan's military administration which eagerly took up the cue about the "Soviet threat" and under the cover of this propaganda outcry is trying to get the most out of it for itself and that is to modernise its large army with the help of the United States and its accomplices, thus posing a threat to security in the region. For Pakistan has already become a bridgehead for the intensive training of anti-Afghan military formations, has actually turned into an accomplice of imperialist aggression against neighbouring Afghanistan.

It was in the capital of Pakistan and with the connivance of local authorities that Afghan emigrees and counter-revolutionaries, who set themselves the aim of overthrowing Afghanistan's lawful government, "united" on Sunday.

For this reason the statement by Aga Shahi, the adviser to the president of Pakistan for foreign affairs, that the Pakistani authorities allegedly are "incapable of controlling the activities of insurgents and cannot close the border" does not sound convincing. How would the Pakistani leaders behave if similar bandit formations were trained in Afghanistan for subsequent sending to Pakistan?

In the light of generally known facts such a statement by Aga Shahi cannot justify that Pakistan has become a bridgehead for armed aggression against independent Afghanistan, an instrument of the policy of the ruling circles of the United States.

IZVESTIYA Comment

LD291111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Grachev article: "Dangerous Fuss About Pakistan"]

[Text] The Middle East region continues to be the object of intensive intrigues by world imperialism and its Chinese accomplices. After the imperialists lost their bridgehead in Iran and their hopes of undermining the revolutionary process in Afghanistan collapsed, the attention of the forces of world hegemonism focused on Pakistan. An unprecedented provocative fuss has been created in recent days by envoys from Washington, Beijing and London around Islamabad. One visitor follows another but all this feverish activity has only one aim--to involve Pakistan as deeply as possible in the risky game started by imperialism in the Middle East and turn that country into a new strong point in the aggressive strategic structure directed against the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of that region's peoples and their allies in that struggle--the socialist countries.

"American intelligence experts," D. Middleton writes in the New York TIMES, "believe that Pakistan's geographical location offers a potential advantage for the West." The American intelligence services' geographical "discoveries" conceal military-strategic designs--of transforming Pakistan into "the West's main strong point in the region," the FRANKFURTHER ALLGEMEINE newspaper writes. International reaction is trying to use that country as an obedient executor of the will of the United States and Beijing and as a champion of imperialist policy with respect to Pakistan's neighbors, above all Democratic Afghanistan.

Pakistan began to play the sinister part of a base for subversive detachments of bandits taking up arms against the new revolutionary power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] immediately after the April revolution. More than 20 so-called "refugee" camps were set up on its territory in close proximity to the Afghan border and were transformed by means of resources flowing freely from the CIA and considerable consignments of American and Chinese weapons into centers for the recruitment and training of detachments of armed hirelings who were then sent across the Afghan border. People recruited into these organizations were allocated a reward of $1,000.

American, Pakistani, Chinese and other instructors taught these mercenaries how to destroy the civilian population, how to blow up roads and bridges and how to sow fear and grief in a land which they no longer had the right to call their motherland. Thus through the efforts of the imperialist and Moaist special services and to a great extent thanks to the connivance of the central authorities in Islamabad, Pakistan was turned into a hotbed of unconcealed aggression launched from its territory against a neighboring Muslim people, against an independent, nonalined state.

A document approved by the UN General Assembly describes as an act of aggression the "infiltration by a state or on behalf of a state of armed gangs or groups of irregular forces or mercenaries which carry out acts of armed force against another state...."

Precisely this kind of undeclared aggression has been launched against Afghanistan by the present Pakistani regime. Despite Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's verbal assurances that his government is only giving "humanitarian" aid to the Afghan "refugees," in fact it was a question of a large-scale operation to form a corps on Pakistani territory for foreign intervention against the DRA. [paragraph continues]

In June 1978 through November 1979 alone 30,000 saboteurs, forming the nucleus of the invasion forces, were trained in 20 special camps and 50 strong points set up in Pakistan for the purpose. Gangs of mercenaries driven out of Afghan territory also took refuge, reformed and reequipped themselves at these bases.

Under overt pressure from Washington, Beijing and the forces of Muslim reaction and against its own people's national interests, the Pakistani Government sank deeper and deeper into the quagmire of the conspiracy aimed at restoring imperialism's shaken positions in the region of the Middle East and South Asia. The American and Chinese special services turned Islamabad into a regional branch of their subversive centers, a transshipment point for weapons deliveries to the saboteurs and a center of anti-Afghan propaganda.

The Pakistani leaders not only supported the anti-Afghan subversive formations in every way, but were virtually the organizers of subversive actions against the DRA. The Pakistani authorities granted the leaders of anti-Afghan groupings office and residential accommodation in Peshawar, Lahore and other cities. With their consent the Afghan counterrevolutionary newspapers DEATH FOR THE FAITH and HUBE ISLAM are published in Pakistan and sent into the DRA. Inflammatory radio broadcasts are beamed into Afghanistan daily from the areas of Peshawar and Quetta.

With the connivance of the Pakistani authorities, Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations set up a broad network of strong points and weapons dumps on Pakistani territory. The Joint Staff of Pakistan's Armed Forces is adopting measures to create a unified military organization for Afghan reaction and to establish control over its activity.

Pakistan's military command takes care of the sending of subversive and terrorist groups into the DRA, general leadership of their activity, their supply of weapons and ammunition and their return to Pakistan.

This January the Pakistani authorities have lifted all restrictions on the activity of Afghan emigre organizations on their territory. President Ziaul Haq himself has announced the creation of a "special presidential fund" for "aid to refugees," that is, to the bandits whom imperialist forces tried to turn into the basic means of returning Afghanistan to the old path of feudal development and proimperialist orientation.

Resolute actions by Afghanistan's patriotic revolutionary forces, headed by the People's Democratic Party, have thwarted the plans of imperialist reaction to overthrow the people's power in Afghanistan from outside. However, the failure of the imperialist conspiracy against the DRA only inflamed its organizers. With the energy born of desperation, the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction set about transforming Pakistan into a bridgehead for the implementation of their aggressive plans against the peoples of neighboring Asian countries--Afghanistan, India, Iran.

The United States, discarding its recent hypocritical reservations about supplying weapons to Pakistan, hurried to announce that the Ziaul Haq regime would be granted military and economic aid worth $400 million. The Carter government regards these resources as "only a part of more significant aid which countries friendly to Pakistan will take part in," the New York TIMES writes. The "friendly" countries did not take long to respond. [paragraph continues]

In recent days alone 13 British transport planes have landed at Islamabad Airport with military cargoes for Pakistan. The transportation of military-strategic cargoes from China along the Karakorum highway has also increased sharply.

"Less than a year ago," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "J. Carter's government was prepared to deprive Pakistan of military aid until such time as it gave guarantees not to create nuclear weapons.... The United States is now offering Pakistan comprehensive economic and military aid." "Pakistan has suddenly become one of the United States' best friends," the New York TIMES asserts.

What has changed? Perhaps Pakistan has renounced plans for creating its own atom bomb? Nothing of the kind. It is reported that Pakistan hopes to test such a weapon as early as April 1980. Perhaps the military regime, which does not spare the lives of its political rivals, has in some way distinguished itself in the sphere of "defending human rights," which Washington is so concerned with? Nothing like that, either. In a recent interview Ziaul Haq ridiculed the very idea of organizing democratic elections in the country.

Perhaps Pakistan is indeed threatened by some kind of external danger, as they insist in Washington and Beijing?

Nothing of the kind. Rather the contrary. Pakistan itself has in recent decades been a constant source of military tension with respect to its neighbors, above all India and now Afghanistan. As for the Pakistani leadership's feigned concern in connection with the granting of Soviet military aid to Afghanistan, on this score both the Pakistani leaders and the immoderately zealous champions of that country's "security" in NATO countries and in Beijing have received a more than exhaustive answer.

"Assertions to the effect that the Soviet Union has any expansionist plans with respect to Pakistan, Iran or other countries in the region are absolutely false," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

So what dictates this touching concern on the part of the United States and its underlings for "defending" Pakistan? The answer to this question is supplied by the Pakistani press itself: "Pakistan," the newspaper NAWAI-I-WAQT writes, "must remember that the United States and its Western allies are concerned above all for their own interests."

As regards these imperialist interests, there can be no doubt on this score. It is not Pakistan's security which concerns the trilateral alliance of the United States, China and Britain, which has set about arming Pakistan to the teeth, but the possibility of using that country as a screen for developing their own aggressive actions against the peoples of the Middle East and South Asia and for implementing their own hegemonist and expansionist plans. For the sake of this the "consortium of friends" of Pakistan is is prepared to give it generous and excessive military aid and spread military tension and the arms race throughout the region of South Asia.

"The U.S. administration," the New York TIMES candidly states, revealing the price that Islamabad will have to pay for Washington's unexpected benevolence, "may meet some, if not all, of Pakistan's military demands so that it can be used by the Pakistani Armed Forces themselves or for the secret dispatch of Muslim insurgents into Afghanistan."

Subversive activity against the DRA is being carried out by the Pakistani leadership in close collaboration with the United States and China. Questions relating to coordinating this activity are being discussed at Pakistani leaders' meetings with American and Chinese officials. These questions were discussed during the visits by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher to Pakistan in summer 1979, an American parliamentary delegation in August 1979, Pakistan Defense Ministry Secretary Ghulam Ishog Khan to China (February-March 1979), commander in chief of the Chinese Air Force Zhang Tingfa to Pakistan (March-April 1979), Chinese foreign minister Huang Hua to Pakistan (this January). Considerable attention was devoted during U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's visit to China at the beginning of January this year to the formulation of a concerted policy between the Americans and the Chinese vis-a-vis Afghanistan.

Having burned its fingers on the events in Iran and frightened of causing another wave of anti-Americanism in the Muslim world, the United States is trying to don the sheep's clothing of a "defender of Islam" and to operate as much as possible through intermediaries. The foreign ministers of Britain--Carrington--and of China--Huang Hua--did not shrink from playing the role of American messengers to Islamabad; their task included arranging terms with Ziaul Haq for the deal which was under preparation. Both visitors made clearly provocative inspection trips to the Pakistani-Afghan border region, ostentatiously indicating the direction in which they are pushing Pakistan's aggressive ambitions.

Pakistan's other neighbors, apart from the DRA, cannot feel secure when they observe the way the American-Chinese-British alliance is cramming this country with modern offensive weapons. As the paper TIMES OF INDIA reports, "India has informed China of its concern and anxiety in connection with deliveries of weapons to the region.... An Indian Defense Ministry representative, the paper reports, recalled that weapons acquired by Pakistan in the past have always been used against India."

Some Pakistani leaders are clearly staggered by the attention they are being given by such venerable "patrons." Islamabad, by all appearances, wants to drive up the price for its services to the West. President Ziaul Haq called the proposed American aid of $400 million a mere "trifle." Pakistan's counterdemands to the United States for arms, handed to President Carter by Ziaul Haq's Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi, comprise an extensive list of antiaircraft and anti-antiaircraft complexes, tanks, fighter-bombers and militiary transport aircraft worth over $1 billion. According to Ziaul Haq, all this ammunition is absolutely vital to Pakistan in order to defend "the advanced positions of Western civilization" in the Middle East.

Having got involved in haggling over the size of the promised gifts, the Pakistani leadership appears not to be thinking about how far its current groveling before foreign creditors really meets the interests of the Pakistani people and whether it will have to pay for these with the independence of its foreign policy. It must be remembered that the infamous shah of Iran tried, on the basis of foreign arms and imperialist support, to play the role of an "outpost of the Western world" in a world whose peoples resolutely reject imperialist diktat and are prepared to uphold their independence and freedom.

Obviously, those who determine Pakistan's foreign policy course would be well advised to think about the long-term interests of their states, not about how to connive at imperialist and hegemonist designs. The true interests of the Pakistani people and all of its neighbors lie primarily in avoiding unwarranted escalation of tension, relieving the situation and arranging good and mutually advantageous cooperation among themselves. The sooner this happens the more stable the situation will be in this area and the sounder will be the security of each of the states situated here.

NATO SEEKS TO EXTEND INFLUENCE WORLDWIDE

LD251613 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Polyanov article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "The Atlanticists Feel Cramped in the Atlantic"]

[Text] "The events in Afghanistan will help us," a Pentagon general said, stressing "the convenience of the prevailing situation" for the immediate extension of the U.S. military presence to new regions of the world. The cynicism of this remark quoted by the Washington POST speaks for itself. If there is a pretext for further militarist excursions, Washington argues, then that's all to the good. If not, one must be invented.

The Pentagon and NATO headquarters are now speaking with particular persistence of the need to "expand the NATO alliance." In an attempt to justify this thesis, U.S. General B. Rogers, commander in chief of the bloc's forces, is dreaming aloud about wild fantasies, alleging that "after Afghanistan" the Russians "could sieze West Europe by means of a blitzkrieg." Thus the Atlanticists are setting off a a gallop after saddling the hobby-horse of military hysteria.

However, their speed is misleading no one. Calls for "the expansion of NATO" appeared long before the events in Afghanistan. Under the 1949 Washington treaty NATO can operate only "north of the Tropic of Cancer." But since the end of the fifties the Atlanticists have felt cramped in the North Atlantic. They are straining to enter the South Atlantic and to reach African and Latin American shores. They are drawn to the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf. There are Atlanticists for whom even this is not enough--they are dreaming of an alliance with capitals in the Far East and the Pacific, a world-wide militarist bloc, something like a new "anti-Comintern pact" spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

Only a few years ago, when the positive dynamism of detente had already begun to make itself felt, the Atlanticists quietly expanded the zone of NATO's operation. They took the South African racists under their wing. They sharpened their knives against the independent African states. They prepared a collective adventure in Zaire which subsequently took place. They composed fat volumes of treatises whose authors instilled in the public the idea that unless the alliance expanded its borders it would go into a decline.

Need it be said that the NATO leaders view the external aggression against Afghanistan (in whose development the NATO special services took part) as a long-awaited pretext to put the brake on detente and ship up militarism. The roles have been allocated in advance. Secretary H. Brown is strenuously preaching the creation of a mobile army of U.S. interventionists called the "quick reaction forces." He asserts that these forces are particularly necessary now, against the background of the Afghan events. But after all he had begun to speak of "quick reaction" over 2 years ago when these events had not even been mentioned. At that time Washington embarked on strenuous pressure on its partners, exorting additional military appropriations from them.

A former secretary--H. Kissinger--is working with the secretary on active service. "The United States," he demands, "must create its own air and naval bases on Pakistan's territory." He is overcome by anxiety that the Afghan events may die down and the "war of nerves" against realistically-minded public opinion may be undermined.

British parliamentarians also have their place in Washington's scenario. One of them, T. Morris, has just expressed himself publicly in favor of "expanding NATO to the dimensions of a global alliance and immediately creating a military base in the Persian Gulf." Note the astute knowledge of geography: first Pakistan, then the Persian Gulf. And then? In reply, A. Dregger, one of the leaders of the West German Christian Democrats, demands "the expansion of the zone of NATO's responsibility" to the entire Indian Ocean this time. In an article in the newspaper HAMBURGER ABENDBLATT he complains that "the alliance's self-imposed regional constraints (!)... No longer accord with the spirit of the times." In other words, the pipes are calling to overseas adventures! There's no point in the Bundeswehr dawdling on the Rhine, he says, let it prepare for a long-distance march.

However, the Altanticists do not stop even here. They are not content with the plans for militarist journeys into the Indian Ocean countries--they are not averse to subordinating virtually all spheres of international life. West German parliamentarian M. Woerner, who is renowned in the West as "the Christian Democrats' specialist on military problems," urgently recommends, in an interview with the newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, not only geographical but also...economic expansion for NATO. He speaks of the need of "including within the range of the alliance's tasks the supply of energy and raw material and the protection of transport routes." For this, the parliamentarian stresses, it is essential to begin by "abandoning the present geographical constraint on the region in which NATO operates."

Having eyes bigger than their stomachs is a typical complaint of inveterate militarists! This is confirmed yet again by F.-J. Strauss, leader of the Bavarian rightists. In contrast to his colleagues in Bonn, London and Washington he tries to sketch some sort of philosophy for a present-day NATO policy adapted to meet "modern requirements." At the Christian Democrats' congress on defense held in the capital on the Rhine recently he stated outright that "the Western community's geographical limitation has already become outdated." He advocated "redistributing commitments" within NATO, hinting transparently that he and those with similar political views are dissatisfied with their position within the alliance and want a better place in the sun and greater rights on the command bridge. What for? In order to take part in elaborating a new "global strategy" consisting of a "complex of political and economic measures."

So it is not enough that Strauss, Dregger and others would like to expand NATO so that it covers the entire globe--they intend to play the director's role virtually on an equal footing with their senior Washington partner's. The jaundiced orator from Munich plainly reveals the true state of affairs: "The allegation that peace has become stronger as a result of the policy of detente is dangerous twaddle."

So the vicious circle is closed. Artificially creating a pretext for new militarist undertakings, using them, expanding the NATO alliance, and burying the policy of detente from which all countries have gained--that is the Atlanticists' plan. The perfidy of their design is surpassed only by its very profound conflict with the realities of the world today. Neither the global correlation of forces nor the good experience accumulated during the years of detente nor the will of the peoples will allow the wheel of history to be reversed. The more time that passes the more clearly the true face of Washington and its partners appears to public opinion. Even a politician like Edmund Brown, governor of California and a contender for the Republican [as published] Party Presidential nomination--by no means a leftwing politician--ruefully admits: "The idea of America as world policeman persists to this day." This policeman's path can and must be barred. Rational people in the West, concerned for the fate of detente, are frankly stating that the future must belong to it--there is no other alternative. [paragraph continues]

Willy Brandt, leader of the West German Social Democrats, concludes: "The world is still suffering from too little and not too much detente, and we must do everything possible to extend it beyond Europe." Every person who holds peace dear cannot fail to agree with that.

SCANDINAVIAN REPORTS OF TROOP MOVEMENTS NEAR FINLAND HIT

LD300959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Yu. Kuznetsov rejoinder: "No Sensation Resulted"]

[Text] Helsinki--Ah, how unfortunate the Norwegian newspaper MORGENBLADET, Norway's most anti-Soviet and anticommunist newspaper, has been! It decided to startle the world with a sensation (and tried to disseminate a report through the NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY) about a "concentration of Soviet troops" in east Karelia near Finland's borders, about "Soviet Navy activity in the Gulf of Finland" and, finally, about "the closing of the Soviet-Finnish border" in the Kostamuksha region. The fabrication reeked so strongly of "canard" that most Norwegians did not take it seriously, and the agency simply refused to run it.

The Norwegian "canard" was received in a sharply critical manner in Finland. A denial immediately ensued--from both military and civilian authorities. MORGENBLADET's fabrications were described as absolutely unfounded.

The matter would seem to have ended there. But no, some people--in Scandinavia or elsewhere--obviously wanted to fan anti-Soviet hysteria. The rightwing Swedish newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET came out with a similar "report." Really and truly, the newspaper asserted, the border at Kostamuksha is tightly closed, and Finnish workers employed on the construction of the mining and enrichment combine can no longer get into the USSR. The Finnish border authorities had to issue an official, authoritative explanation: The report was an utter fabrication.

As has already frequently been the case in the past, the anti-Soviet zeal of rightwing Scandinavian newspapers and circles has been spent in vain. This time too they have gotten themselves into a real mess.

KORNIYENKO DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN WITH FRENCH GOVERNMENT

For details of Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko's visit to France, see the French section of the 30 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

OPENING OF FRG FIRM'S OFFICE--Moscow, 22 January, TASS--A mission of the Deutsche Babcock firm of the FRG, which has extensive commercial links with Soviet foreign trade organizations, was opened here today. It is the 31st mission of West German firms and banks in Moscow. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1639 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD]

AVIATION AGREEMENT WITH IRELAND--Dublin, January 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Valeriy Troitskiy reports: An agreement has been signed here between the governments of the USSR and Ireland on transport flights between the Soviet Union and countries of the Western Hemisphere with landing at the Shannon Airport. The agreement was signed for the Soviet side by Deputy Civil-aviation Minister of Transport and Tourism N. MacMahon. The Irish side is satisfied with the signing of the agreement which promotes the development of mutually-beneficial economic relations between the two countries, said N. MacMahon at the agreement-signing ceremony. This will, undoubtedly, he said, promote the development of the economy of the Shannon region, which the Irish Government attaches a great significance to. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD]

SYRIA, USSR ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT

LD291656 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1454 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Joint communique issued on visit to Syria by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs from 27-29 January, 1980]

[Text] Moscow, 29 January, TASS--We are transmitting the text of the joint Soviet-Syrian communique:

At the invitation of the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic, A.A. Gromyko, member of the OPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, was in Damascus from 27 to 29 January, 1980, on an official friendly visit.

A.A. Gromyko was received by Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, matters pertaining to the international situation and, in particular, to the situation in the Near East area were discussed.

A.A. Gromyko conveyed to President H. al-Asad friendly greetings and wishes from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Talks were also held between A.A. Gromyko and A.H. Khaddam, deputy Syrian prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. International issues of mutual interest were examined. Main attention was devoted to the dangerous development of events in the Near East region.

In discussing the international situation which is now taking shape the sides resolutely condemned attempts by the imperialist forces, above all the United States, to undermine the relaxation of international tension and to deliver a blow against the national liberation movement of peoples.

The sides confirmed that they categorically reject the Camp David deal and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty concluded with the active participation of the United States.

They view as contradicting the vital interests of all Arab countries and peoples the new concessions, which have been undertaken after pressure from the United States and Israel, of the Egyptian leadership in matters of Israeli-Egyptian relations in conditons when Israel continues to occupy the Arab territories it has seized and is trying to thwart the implementation of the just rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The sides resolutely condemn the course of separate deals and the continuing talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States about so-called "autonomy for the Palestinians." They also condemn the unlawful activities of Israel on occupied Arab territories, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, the creation of Israeli settlements there, and also the repressions, oppression of and the racial discrimination against the Arab population and the profanation of Arab historical, religious and cultural values on these territories.

The sides stressed the special importance of strengthening the cohesion and unity of actions of the Arab countries and peoples on the common platform of the struggle against capitulationism in Near Eastern affairs and for achieving a just and stable peace in the Near East.

In this connection the sides highly assessed the decisions of the Baghdad and Tunis conferences of the heads of Arab states and the steps which were undertaken on their basis and which are aimed at frustrating the Camp David deal and foiling the intrigues of those that take part in it.

The sides also positively assessed the decisions of the conferences of the member countries of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, including the decisive stand taken by them at the conference of this front in Damascus on 16 January, 1980, and their contribution to stepping up the rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East.

The resolve of the Soviet Union and Syria was confirmed to jointly continue the struggle for achieving a just and all-embracing settlement in the Near East on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied by them in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to the setting up of their independent state and also of the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes [ochag] in accordance with the existing UN decisions.

The sides are convinced that the cessation alone of the policy of anti-Arab separate deals can open up the road to such an all-embracing settlement.

The sides condemn the aggressive line of the United States directed at strengthening its political and military-strategic positions in the Near East and at developing a network of new military bases in this region and creating military blocs there.

They think that under cover of an artificially whipped up hullabaloo around the events in Iran and Afghanistan the imperialist circles and their accomplices are striving to divert the attention of the Arab peoples away from the struggle for eliminating the consequences of Israeli aggression, to split the ranks of the Arab and Muslim countries, to drive a wedge between them and their friends, namely, the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community and to undermine the unity and principles of the nonalined movement.

At the same time they condemned the continuing campaign of the imperialist forces, headed by the United States, which are exhibiting false concern for Islam while at the same time supporting the seizure by Israel of Islamic temples in Jerusalem, taking up an openly hostile stance toward the revolution in Iran and exploiting the matter of hostages as a justification for their aggressive course in the Near East. Facts testify to the fact that imperialism has been and remains the enemy of all Muslim countries in general and the enemy of Islam.

Both sides stated that they will continue to rebuff any attempts aimed at undermining Soviet-Arab friendship.

The sides condemn the policy of military and economic pressure by the United States on Iran and support a settlement of the Iranian-American conflict by peaceful means. It is not the stance of the Iranian revolution, which supports the defense of the rights of its people, that is a threat to peace and international security but the stance of the United States, which is threatening to use force against Iran and which has concentrated with this end in mind a large contingent of its naval fleet off the shores of Iran and in the Indian Ocean.

This aggressive and militarist policy of the United States runs counter to the interests of peace and of the relaxation of tension in the world and is in obvious contradiction to the fundamental principles of the United Nations Organization.

The sides stated the need to respect the will of Afghanistan to defend its land, territorial integrity, the unity of its homeland and the policy of nonalinement.

The sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of relations between the two sides in various spheres and confirmed their aspiration to further develop them in the interests of the two countries and peoples pursuing the fundamental course laid down in the joint Soviet-Syrian statement signed in Moscow by L.I. Brezhnev and H. al-Asad on 13 April 1974.

As regards matters of the Soviet Union granting continued assistance to Syria in the consolidation of its defense potential the sides proceed from the appropriate provisions of the Soviet-Syrian communique on the results of the visit by President H. al-Asad to the Soviet Union in October 1979.

The special importance of the meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, was noted. These meetings make a basic contribution to determining the general direction of development of Soviet-Syrian relations and to the cause of strengthening friendship between the two countries and peoples.

The Soviet side highly assessed the Syrian Arab Republic's positive contribution to strengthening friendship between the two countries and peoples.

The Soviet side highly assessed the Syrian Arab Republic's positive contribution to strengthening the unity of Arab countries, rejecting the policy of separate deals.

The Syrian side expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its invariable support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

A.A. Gromyko expressed gratitude to the Syrian leadership for the warm reception and hospitality which he received during his stay in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Tysovskiy Commentary

LD301338 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

["Hand in Hand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 30, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tysovskiy writes:

The friendly visit of member of Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko to the Syrian Arab Republic marked an important milestone both in the development of the bilateral relations and of the whole set of the Soviet-Arab relations.

In these days, the course to strengthen the Soviet-Arab cooperation is especially important in the light of broad campaign let loose by the Western propaganda apparatus to undermine this cooperation.

The West's objectives in this particular case are crystal clear: The alliance of the national-liberation movements of the Arab world with the socialist community of nations, above all with the Soviet Union, has provided the foundation for those important victories scored by the Arabs in the struggle against imperialist dominance in the economic and political fields. The disinterested assistance and support of the Soviet Union to countries like Syria, Algeria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and a number of other states, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organisation--the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine--consolidate the internal base and steadfastness in the face of aggressive designs of imperialism and of the local reaction which is in the service of it.

The acute energy crisis in the West, the blows to the notorious "U.S. interests" in the Arab world, Iran, Nicaragua and a number of other areas of the globe make the imperialist circles act increasingly more energetically and brazenly, work out different kinds of "doctrines" with a view to suppressing the struggle of peoples for their legitimate rights violated by the neocolonialists of the United States and other Western countries. However, the alliance of the oppressed peoples and of the countries of socialism, bequeathed by Lenin, stands in the way of their aggressive designs. Subverting this alliance, driving a wedge between the USSR and the Arab and Moslem countries and sowing discord among the latter is the chief objective pursued by the United States and its stooges while defeating these plans is doubtless in the interests of the Arab and Moslem states of all the developing countries.

Today, Syria is in the forefront of the healthy forces of the Arab world, consistently opposed to U.S. encroachments against the freedom and independence of Arabs, including the shameful Camp-David accords, the formation of the Egyptian-Israeli military and political axis and the attempts by the administration of U.S. President J. Carter to entangle the Arab world in a web of aggressive blocs and military bases.

Syria is a victim of aggression. Part of its territory has been occupied by Israeli aggressors for already 13 years. But the path indicated by As-Sadat who standing on his knees is begging the aggressor to return the lands conquered is not for the Syrian people whose capital has deserved being referred to as the "heart of the Arab nation" by the Arab world. This heart beats in the unison with the hearts of the Palestinian, Jordanians and all Arabs who hold dear the honour and dignity of man. Syria refused outright to adhere to the Camp David deal and became one of the chief forces in the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation vis-a-vis As-Sadat's sell-out and in opposing the negative consequences which stem, for the Arabs, from the Cairo's official course leading to a subjection to the imperialist and Zionist diktat. It is precisely for this reason that the plots hatched by the United States and its allies are above-all spearheaded against Syria, other progressive Arab regimes and their course of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

The designs of imperialism were not, however, destined to come true.

In the joint Soviet-Syrian communique both sides said they would continue to rebuff any attempts to undermine Soviet-Arab friendship. As to the military blackmail against Syria on the part of Israel which is a tool for the pursuit of U.S. policies in the Middle East the two sides stated that, on the problems of the Soviet Union's assistance to Syria in strengthening its defence potential, the two countries proceed from the relevant provision of the Soviet-Syrian communique on the results of the visit by President H. al-Asad to the USSR in October 1979. This means that Syria will continue to receive the assistance it requires to rebuff the aggression.

EXECUTION OF TWO FORMER IRANIAN OFFICIALS REPORTED

LD291330 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 29, TASS--Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Court has sentenced to death two former officials of the shah's regime. They were found guilty of conducting counterrevolutionary activities with a view to restoring the monarchic regime in the country. The sentences have been executed.

EGYPT'S AS-SADAT MAKES 'UNFRIENDLY' REMARKS ABOUT USSR

LD292022 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Cairo, January 29, TASS--President As-Sadat addressed the People's Assembly with a speech, in which he alleged that Egypt remains the leader of the Arab countries in spite of the Camp David agreements. In doing so, As-Sadat made insulting remarks against the leaders of the Arab states united in the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation as well as against Iranian leader Khomeyni.

The speech also contained unfriendly remarks against the Soviet Union. Thus, the Egytpian president was deliberately trying to present the policy of the Soviet Union against the Islamic states in a distorted light. He said that the government had been recommended not to send a new Egyptian ambassador to Moscow. As-Sadat also pointed that he had demanded that the prime minister should order that the Soviet specialists working at Egyptian enterprises be sent back to the USSR.

It is pointed out here that As-Sadat made this statement at a time of establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel. It is evaluated in journalistic circles as As-Sadat's fresh departure from the policy of President An-Nasir and another surrender to the Zionist and imperialist forces.

EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION ON 'SWITCH' TO WESTERN STANCE CITED

LD291455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "In Defiance of Egypt's Interests"]

[Text] Cairo, 21 January--Egypt's National Progressive (leftwing) Party has sharply criticized the Egyptian Government's program for this year in the foreign and domestic policy spheres. The party described this program as the culmination of the government's gradual deviation from the basic principles of the 1952 anti-imperialist revolution--as a result of which Egypt is threatened with dominance by parasitic capitalists and dependence on the Western countries, primarily the United States, and also on Israel.

Egypt, the National Progressive Party statement circulated here says, is now completing its switch to the West's positions. In defiance of the principles of socialist transformations and independent economic development, a gamble is being made on an "open-door" policy envisaging every possible encouragement to the private sector and foreign capital investment. A radical turnabout has taken place in Egypt's definition of friends and enemies. The imperialist states headed by the United States are now regarded not only as friends, but also as the main allies, while our former friends and allies--the socialist countries, in whose vanguard the Soviet Union marches--are regarded as enemies. Egypt, which used to be in the vanguard of the nonalined states and the world national liberation movement, is now an accomplice of the United States in implementing its geopolitical plans. The government is buying huge consignments of modern weapons from the United States, declaring with the utmost clarity that these will not be used against Israel. In other words, Egypt is arming itself for a confrontation with developing countries--like itself--which rise against U.S. hegemonism.

The government, the statement goes on to say, has urged the United States to implement military interference in Iran. Right from the start of the revolution in Afghanistan in 1978, it has adopted a hostile stance toward it, has actively participated in imperialist counterrevolutionary propaganda and has used the Afghan events to suggest to the United States that it create military bases in Egypt for interference in Afghanistan. The normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations in the near future, the leftwing party stresses, will open up a black page in modern Egyptian history and will make it easier for Israel to carry out military, political, economic and cultural penetration of our country. The West needs the symbiosis of Israel and Egypt to safeguard its supplies of Near East oil and preserve imperialist domination in the region. Of course, these plans are coming up against resistance from the Egyptian people and all patriotic forces. The party puts forward an alternative political course based on a return to the principles of nonalinement and nonparticipation in international axes and on the repeal of all emergency legislative enactments and measures restricting freedoms.

SUDAN REJECTS FOREIGN BASES ON ITS TERRITORY

LD292158 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Rashid At-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and foreign minister, in a statement to the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY has said that Sudan would not allow the establishment of foreign military bases in its territory and would never become a partner in a plot against any Arab or African state.

In this connection, many observers draw attention to the extensive activities now being undertaken by U.S. diplomacy and the numerous envoys of Washington who have been converging on the Arab and African states. The New York TIMES recently wrote that the United States was preoccupied with the quest for sites for naval and air bases within the framework of its efforts to extend the U.S. military presence in the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf region. But in practice the United States has not found in the Arab world a partner to carry out its plans except the regime of As-Sadat and the agent ruler of Oman Sultan Qabus. The Arab world firmly rejects quite rightly Washington's and the Pentagon's efforts to strengthen the U.S. military strategic positions as something which is required by the interests of the imperialist monopolies and benefits only Israel. It is known that Sudan supported the Arab summit resolutions in Tunis which denounced the U.S. policy and the separate capitulatory deals which it is trying to accomplish in the Middle East. Sudan's attitude twoard foreign military bases in its territory serves as yet another proof that the U.S. policy which is hostile to the Arabs is being met with opposition everywhere.

STATES RESIST U.S. PRESSURE FOR USSR SANCTIONS

LD251545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 80 p 5 LD

["Commentator's Column" by Sergey Svistunov: "Rejecting Diktat"]

[Text] According to news agency reports the U.S. congressional delegation that visited Managua recently tried to make the granting of the promised $75 million worth of financial aid to Nicaragua conditional on the Nicaraguan Government's endorsing the anti-Soviet ballyhoo unleashed by Washington in connection with the events in Afghanistan. The Nicaraguan Government rejected this gross blackmail.

The pressure on Nicaragua is just one link in the deliberate campaign to "twist the arms" of the Latin American countries to get them to follow in the wake of U.S. foreign policy. The targets are many countries in Central and South America, especially those which are economically dependent on the "northern neighbor" and which, it reckons, will not be able to resist the traditional Washington policy of "carrot and stock"--the "carrot" of promises of new loans and loopholes in the protectionist barrier surrounding the North American market, the "stick" of financial and economic reprisals.

However, a whole number of major Latin American states, upholding their sovereign rights and economic interests, are withstanding the White House's unceremonious pressure and attempts at de facto interference in their internal affairs. Washington's efforts to involve Argentina in the so-called "agricultural boycott" of the USSR, for example, have not borne fruit. An official statement by the Argentinian Foreign Ministry notes that Argentina has no intention of "sacrificing for no valid reason the country's legitimate interests in the context of peaceful relations with all states of the world."

Nor has Brazil, one of the world's biggest exporters of agricultural products, yielded to the North American diktat. Brazilian Foreign Minister R. Saraiva Guerreiro stated that his country has no intention of restricting its trade with the Soviet Union and is not afraid of Washington's reprisals for "concompliance."

Serious complications have occurred also in Mexican-American relations. Here too the reason for the confrontation is unceremonious U.S. pressure on a sovereign state to make it abandon its independent foreign policy line.

The facts show that the (?well-tuned) Washington machine for pressuring the Latin American countries is clearly losing its grip on this occasion. This is further evidence that the days of unlimited U.S. diktat in this region are increasingly becoming part of history.

ARKHIPOV TALKS WITH CUBAN NATIONAL BANK CHIEF

LD281019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "Conversations, Contacts"]

[Text] On 18 January I.V. Arkhipov received Raul Leon Torras, president of Cuba's national bank, and had a conversation with him.

Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuba's ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

POZNER QUESTIONS WEST'S SUPPORT FOR SAKHAROV

LD292157 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] This is not a subject I would usually choose to talk about but considering the way it is being exploited today in the West and not only in the West as yet another showcase piece for the big anti-Soviet exhibition, I feel I must say what I must. The subject concerns Dr Andrey Sakharov.

Much indeed can be said about the man and the situation relating to him. I will dwell on one point only. I will not discuss such interesting, in my opinion, aspects as that of Sakharov being of purely political interest to the West; that were he not in opposition to his government he would be unknown abroad as are unknown to the broad public virtually all over Soviet scientists, including Nobel prize winners. For instance, how many people in the West have ever heard of the name Basov or Semenov or Cherenkov? A minute minority of specialists at best. Yet these are all Nobel Prize winners, physicists and chemists. But if they had made anti-Soviet political pronouncements, (?ah) then everyone would have known their names, as Sakharov's is known. The same reasoning applies to, say, writers--people such as Pasternak or Solzhenitsyn who became known abroad not for their writings but for their politics. But I'll leave that aside.

What I want you to do is this: Imagine, if you will, one of your own scientists, a well-known personality in his own right. Now imagine this person to stand in opposition to your form of government, to be deeply and vocally critical of it and, finally, imagine he is not only opposed to your form of government, not only vocally critical of it, but he takes his case to your principal opponent--he goes to your number one ideological, economic, political and military opponent, and he calls upon that opponent to put pressure on his country to break off ties, all ties, including scientific cooperation. He calls on this opponent to use any [word indistinct] methods short of war to force his own country to change its policy. Now then, I ask you in all fairness: What would happen to that man? What would happen in America if such behavior on his part became public knowledge, as it certainly would? Let me make some suppositions: very likely he would be attacked! Quite possibly his home would be bombed; he might be killed, there is very little doubt he would not have a job. No serious laboratory or university would entertain the thought of tendering its facilities to such a security risk. The FBI would almost certainly get involved in the act. The man would certainly be isolated. His passport would be revoked. He would be put under close surveillance. Let's not forget this is a nuclear physicist who is appealing to what is considered to be the opponent. Now Andrey Sakharov has done just that and for many years. He has indeed appealed to the United States to apply economic and even military pressure on the USSR to force that country to change its policy. He has called for breaking all contacts and cooperation with the USSR. He has willingly convoked press conferences and has not hesitated to smear his country for export to the West. And what has happened to him? Almost nothing. He was warned on many occasions that he was trying the patience of both the government and the people and, believe me, the vast majority of people here do not support him. But Academician Sakharov would not listen to reason. Now what? Now he has been stripped of his government awards and decorations, awards given by a government he opposes. These awards were given to the scientist and to the citizen, and while no one doubts his scientific worth his stance as a citizen is circumspect. He has been sent to Gorkiy on the Volga, a normal city where he lives in normal conditions. He has been told tostay away from the Western press corps, and that is all. He remains an academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences for which he receives the equivalent of $800 a month--that is simply for being an academician.

I ask you to consider all this and then to tell me: What is all the noise about? How would you treat a Sakharov of your own? Like Martin Luther King? Or like Paul Robeson?

GRISHIN REPORTS TO 5 DECEMBER MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

ID280831 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 pp 1-2 ID

[Unattributed report on report delivered by V. V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, at 5 December 1979 Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum: "Working in a Shock Fashion and Leninist Style"]

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, V. V. Grishin said in his report, was a major event in the life of our party and state. It is of great significance to the successful implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The plenum took place in an atmosphere of unity and monolithic cohesion of the party's supreme organ around the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by outstanding party and state figure and true Leninist, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech, which is a model of Marxist-Leninist analysis of the state of the country's economy, occupied the central place in the CPSU Central Committee plenum's work. It summarizes the results of the party's enormous creative work and the Soviet people's selfless labor in implementing the 25th party congress decisions and examines major problems of the further development of the country's economy in the coming period. The speech indicates ways of overcoming difficulties and shortcomings in the development of the national economy, determines tasks of economic and planning organs and also of party organizations in leading the economy, and pointedly raises questions of improving organization, discipline and cadres' individual responsibility for the implementation of plans and party decisions. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech is of fundamental significance to every party organization and every communist. It is a ramified action program for the entire party at the contemporary stage of communist building.

V. V. Grishin went on to dwell on the basic provisions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech, the speaker continued, are of determining significance to the entire work of our city party organization. All the questions and problems of development of the national economy touched on it the resolution and the speech relate directly to Moscow.

The city party organization performs a large amount of organizational and political work aimed at extensively developing the working people's creative initiative and at fulfilling the 5-year plan targets. Questions of developing industry, transport, capital construction, urban amenities and the services sphere are regularly examined at gorkom plenums and bureau meetings, in raykoms and party organizations. With the participation of trade union and komsomol organizations, the party organizations direct their efforts into maximum development of socialist competition to fulfill the 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule. The current 5-year plan has seen the beginning and the broad dissemination of such initiatives as the struggle to transform enterprises and organizations into model units, annual plans to raise labor productivity at every work place, the "worker's guarantee of a 5-year plan of quality" movement, the movement to fulfill a larger volume of work using less manpower, and the team financial autonomy contracts movement in construction, the Moscow railroad workers' initiative to increase the pass-through capacity of lines, increase the weight of trains and speed up railroad traffic, the increase in the distances which trucks cover between repairs, individual efficiency and economy records and a great many more in which hundreds of thousands of working people participate.

A clear manifestation of Muscovites' high labor and political activeness is the fact that over 40,000 leading workers have already fulfilled and overfulfilled the 5-year plan targets, and about 400,000 workers and 14,000 teams, shops and sections completed the targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan by Constitution Day. Some 250,000 workers have adopted pledges to complete their individual 5-year plan targets by the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth.

The party organizations' great political and organizational work and Muscovites' selfless labor and growing creative initiative have insured positive results in the development of the city's economy in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. The volume of industrial output will have increased by 17 percent.

Work on raising the technical standard and quality of output is being conducted in a planned manner. Series output of 1,300 new types of machines, equipment, apparatus and instruments has been started. The output of products in the top quality category has increased 2.3 times. Now 4,800 articles are produced with the state seal of quality.

Some 10 years ago plans were elaborated to technically reequip Moscow industrial and transport enterprises. Since that time over R6 billion has been invested in reconstructing plants and factories alone. This made it possible to modernize production at hundreds of enterprises and to renew fixed production capital. As a result, over the 10-year period production volume, labor productivity and the profit in the city's industry have almost doubled. The list of articles manufactured has been considerably updated.

Over the 4 years of the 5-year plan R12 billion in capital investment have been directed into the development of the economy and of housing and cultural and consumer construction. Over this period 4 million square meters of industrial production premises have been constructed, 225 major production facilities started up, 17.7 million square meters of apartment building accommodation, a large number of sociocultural projects and a number of special-purpose buildings and structures were built. Construction or modernization of 78 Olympic projects is under way.

Moscow's scientific research and planning and design organizations have achieved significant results in all spheres of science and technology. In collaboration with production workers they have created many new machines, pieces of equipment, instruments, materials and designs. Series production of many new types of industrial products has been started according to these blueprints.

The 5-year plan social program is being consistently realized. The average monthly wage of industrial and transport workers in 1979 was R170, has increased by 10.4 percent in comparison with 1975. The volume of retail trade turnover has increased by 23 percent. Almost 2 million Muscovites received better housing. Every year the city is commissioning 20 general education schools, many children's preschool institutions, new health centers and hospitals, movie theaters, trade public catering and consumer service enterprises, and urban and municipal amenities projects. Considerable work has been done in training qualified cadres with higher and secondary specialized education. Thus Moscow's economy has progressed considerably in all directions of economic and social development. This is the result of the selfless labor of workers, engineers, scientific personnel and all Muscovites, the sum of the large amount of work done by economic cadres and party, soviet and public organizations.

The results of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan, V. V. Grishin went on to say, are a good basis for future work and for the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau has examined the city's draft plan and budget for 1980. The draft plan envisages the further develpent of Moscow's economy with preferential growth in sectors which determine technical progress, the maintenance of capital construction volume and of high rates of housing and of cultural and consumer construction, the implementation of modernization and technical reequiping of industrial and transport enterprises, and the solution of major social problems. The draft budget provides for financing the city's economy in accordance with the draft plan. After discussion at the plenum, and if approved, the Moscow draft plan and budget for 1980 will be submitted for examination by a session of the Moscow City Soviet.

The speaker went on to discuss problems and questions of the further development of the city's economy in the light of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The difficulties and shortcomings in the development of the national economy mentioned by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, he noted, also fully apply to Moscow's enterprises and organizations. Enterprises in a number of industries are failing to insure fulfillment of production targets on the scale envisaged for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. The enterprises of 24 ministries and departments are lagging behind the 5-year plan targets.

The 5-year plan targets for the production of some very important types of output are not being fulfilled. Many enterprises are fulfilling annual plans only after they have been downgraded.

The serious shortcomings in the work of enterprises in some sectors and the regular downgrading of plans are due to planning blunders and to imbalance between plans and material and technical backup. On the other hand, they are also the consequence of unsatisfactory leadership of enterprises by economic cadres and relaxation of exactingness toward them by party organizations and party organs.

But, despite the difficulties, we have the conditions and opportunities for successfully completing the 5-year plan. To achieve this, economic cadres and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations have to make major efforts to complete this year as well as possible and successfully to fulfill and overfulfill the 1980 plan and complete the 5-year plan for Moscow as a whole. For 1980 we must set the task of maintaining the production growth rate we have achieved. This will enable Muscovites to fulfill their socialist pledges for fulfillment of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule and for labor productivity growth. This is our duty, our paramount task.

In developing organizational work to insure the fulfillment of the 1980 plan and the 5-year plan, it is essential to focus attention on the solution of the most important, key national economic problems raised in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech.

Raising social production efficiency is such a key problem. To this day we have not succeeded in substantially raising the efficiency of enterprises' work.

Industry, construction and rail transport are failing to fulfill the 5-year targets for labor productivity growth--that generalizing indicator of efficiency. At enterprises in some sectors the proportion of output in the top quality category is insignificant. Every year a number of enterprises fail to fulfill targets for reducing output prime cost and for profit.

Existing production capacities are underused, and growth rates of industrial and production capital exceed growth rates for production volume and labor productivity. [paragraph continues]

Deadlines for assimilating newly commissioned production capacities are frequently overrun. Back in 1976 new primary processing facilities were commissioned at the Moscow oil refinery (the director is Comrade Dzhashitov), but they were only 79 percent assimilated. As a result of incomplete utilization of existing capacities, the return on investment in Moscow's industry continued to fall in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The struggle to increase labor productivity in the city's industry by some 4 percent or more in 1980 is a very important task. It is essential to the fulfillment of the 5-year plan target for this indicator. This is no simple task. It is essential to improve fixed capital utilization and systematically increase the return on investment, to raise the shift coefficient, to insure the speediest assimilation of commissioned production capacities, to accelerate the retooling of plants and factories and, by the end of 1980, to raise production of output in the top quality category to 25 percent of the total production volume.

Under the conditions prevailing in Moscow, where new construction is restricted, the only way to achieve production growth is to enhance production efficiency and increase labor productivity. The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed the need to insure further dynamic and balanced development of social production and a consistent course toward improving work efficiency and quality in all links of the national economy. Special attention must be focused on boosting labor productivity and accelerating the intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress and improved economic planning and management. The efforts of working people, economic cadres and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must be aimed at fulfilling these tasks.

In accordance with the tasks set in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech and the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution, Moscow economic leaders and party organizations must step up their work on the further development of the power industry, metallurgy, machine building, light industry and other sectors. They must make maximum use of opportunities for improving the work of rail and other types of transport and make rational use of manpower, raw material, fuel and energy and financial resources and everything our national economy possesses.

Then V. V. Grishin dwelled in detail on problems of transport development. Despite the measures implemented on building additional railroads, modernizing a number of stations, freight depots and trucking enterprises, and renewing rolling stock, he noted, the Moscow railroad junction is overloaded. The city's shipment needs are still not being fully met.

There are numerous disruptions of timetables for suburban and long-distance trains, and the development of stations and the state of the track and rolling stock are not keeping pace with the growth of passenger traffic.

The loading and unloading of cars remains the worst bottleneck in the transport process. The unsuitability of freight reception and dispatch areas, the inadequacy of unloading bays, and undermechanization of this work at client enterprises lead to considerable holdups of rolling stock during freight operations and sharply reduce labor productivity.

For over a year Comrade Paristyy has headed the Moscow railroad. We can see certain improvements in its work. But today it is no longer enough to resolve only current tasks or to struggle for particular plan indicators. More attention must be paid to long-term questions of the development of the railroad and the rail junction, on which the improvement of transport services for the city and oblast economies depends.

The main task for rail transport enterprise collectives and party organizations is to insure further increased efficiency in rolling stock utilization and improved collaboration between different sorts of transport, to make fuller use of the initiative aimed at increasing the weight and length of freight trains, and to seek an increase in traveling speeds. To improve shipments on suburban lines it is essential to complete work more rapidly on commissioning 12-car instead of 10-car electric trains in all the railroad sections. Work must be stepped up on the modernization and retooling of the Moscow railroad junction.

The successful work of the railroad is only possible with the help of other sectors of the economy. It is essential to increase the responsibility of leaders of industrial, construction and trade enterprises for the timely loading and unloading of cars. Party raykoms and party organizations must devote more attention to this.

The city's industrial enterprises must give the railroad effective help in repairing cars and locomotives, and also help railroad enterprises which repair the rolling stock by supplying skilled worker cadres.

All modes of city transport and especially enterprises of Glavmosavtotrans [the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Motor Vehicle Transportation] must work in collaboration with the railroad. It must be said that these enterprises are not making full use of the available reserves and opportunities for raising the working efficiency of trucks and for providing the city more fully with transportation. We have repeatedly criticized Glavmosavtotrans (chief: Comrade Goberman) for shortcomings in utilizing motor vehicles. Yet the utilization of the vehicle pool has not improved for a long time. Effective steps are not being taken to increase the length of time which vehicles work in a 24-hour period and to reduce time lost in freighting operations.

The work of the city's passenger transport (administration chief: Comrade Kuznetsov) is giving rise to complaints and criticisms from the public. In many of the city's microrayons, especially in new housing areas, bus services are badly organized. The Passenger Transport Administration and rayon organizations are not paying sufficient attention to questions of organizing new routes in districts where mass construction is in progress. The vehicle pool is not utilized efficiently, the plan for allocating routes is not, as a rule, fulfilled, and checking intervals are not adhered to. Because of a shortage of drivers, significant numbers of vehicles stand idle at bus depots.

The task of improving the work of the city passenger transport consists in further increasing the rate of subway construction, raising the density of the surface transport network by developing it in regions of mass residential construction, eliminating gaps in transport networks between individual districts, increasing the rolling stock pool and strictly observing timetables. A reduction must be achieved in surface transport operating losses.

Moscow Gorispolkom, primarily Deputy Chairman Comrade Konovalov, must deal more concretely with questions of the development and improvement of transport and strive more actively and persistently to eliminate shortcomings in transport services for enterprises and for the public. With the participation of the Railroad Administration and the transport administrations, it is necessary to speed up the elaboration and examination of the general plan for the comprehensive development of all modes of transport in the Moscow transport network until 1990, which must be a component part of a long-term plan for the comprehensive development of Moscow's economy.

The development of the fuel-energy base is of decisive significance to the city's normal life. Electricity and thermal capacities have grown considerably over the 5-year plan years. This year's severe winter showed that there are serious shortcomings in the city's heating supply network.

Implementation of the Moscow general development plan demands a longer-term view of the development of the power industry. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has elaborated plans for the development of Moscow's heating supply and electricity networks for the period until 1990.

Moscow's party, soviet and economic organs have done a considerable amount of work in preparing the city for the winter. The repair of heating and power equipment has been completed. The necessary fuel stocks have been created.

The task now consists in insuring the rational utilization of fuel and energy resources, launching a widespread movement to save fuel, heat and electricity. Party and social organizations and people's control organs must pay very close attention to these questions.

The further growth of economic efficiency is determined by the work quality of machine building enterprises, which occupy an important place in the city's industry.

The city's machine building is developing at a rapid pace. At the same time, there are also shortcomings in the machine-building enterprises' work. Machine-tool building, construction, and highway machine-building enterprises are not fulfilling their 5-year plan targets. Electrical equipment industry plants are working particularly unsatisfactorily. The technical standard and quality of many goods do not meet modern requirements.

Serious complaints must be made against certain scientific and research institutes and design offices which take a long time to research and develop new equipment and technology. Frequently equipment is put into series production which does not meet modern requirements and has design defects. Scientific developments and new machinery are introduced into production too slowly.

Work on the technical reequipping of certain machine-building enterprises is being delayed. About 30 percent of metal-cutting equipment has been in service over 20 years. An irresponsible attitude is shown toward installing equipment received. A lot of uninstalled equipment has accumulated at the tire plant (director: Comrade Khomutinnikov), the hard alloy combine (director: Comrade Novgorodov), the Mospivoprom association (general director: Comrade Zharov), the knitted outerwear combine (director: Comrade Roshchin) and the cotton printing factory (director: Comrade Faustov).

This matter must be resolutely rectified. Enterprise leaders must be called more strictly to account for taking a careless attitude toward machinery.

Improving the work of machine-building enterprises is an important task for the capital's economic leaders and party organizations. They are required to take steps to improve production organization, increase efficiency and accelerate the renewal of output.

The successful solution of the task of insuring economical expenditure of metal products depends on the efficient working of machine-building enterprises as the main metal consumers.

This task becomes increasingly important under conditions in which the gap between metal production and consumption is widening in the national economy.

Over 330,000 tons of ferrous and nonferrous metals have been saved in Moscow's industry in the current 5-year plan. However, many enterprises are not struggling properly for the rational utilization of metal. Obsolete technological processes are in operation in production. A significant proportion of the machinery and equipment manufactured in machine building is still excessively high in metal content, obsolete technology is being used in production, and metal is predominantly worked by the cutting process, which leads to high waste. At a number of enterprises metal waste in the form of shavings is as high as 50 percent.

An effective way of expending metal rationally is the introduction at plants of low-waste technological processes based on the manufacture of the product by powder metallurgy, precision casting, cold and closed impression die forging methods and other progressive metal working methods, and also the wide use of machine building of metal substitutes such as plastics and composition materials.

The improvement of metallurgical enterprises' work is of paramount importance because of the metal shortage. Moscow enterprises are the main consumers of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy output. The enterprises fulfill the annual output sales plans.

At the same time, some nonferrous metallurgy enterprises have fallen behind the 5-year plan control figures. The modernization and technical reequipping of enterprises in these sectors is being carried out at a slow pace. There is a great deal of obsolete equipment at the enterprises which cannot provide sufficient production efficiency. The standard of enterprises' technological, load-lifting and transport equipment is particularly low.

Capital construction is of great significance to the development of the city's economy and the improvement of Muscovites' working and daily living conditions. The annual volume of capital investment is R3.9 billion. Its correct utilization depends on the organization of all construction production.

However, there are serious shortcomings in our organization of construction production. The 5-year plan targets are not being fulfilled in a number of categories. Every year capital investments are underassimilated. Many Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations and administrations, industrial enterprises and transport organizations do not insure fulfillment of the plan for assimilating capital investments. A serious lag has been allowed in the fulfillment of the plan for commissioning new production capacities.

Five-year plan targets are not being fulfilled for the construction of health, trade, public catering and municipal and consumer service projects. There are delays in TETs construction and commissioning and also in the expansion and modernization of existing stations.

There is continued dissipation of capital investments among numerous projects, which leads to construction delays. The volume of uncompleted construction is only slowly being reduced. Priority is not given to preparatory engineering work on territories which are being planned out, and comprehensive layout planning is not being provided for microrayons. The construction organizations work extremely spasmodically. Questions of improving construction quality are solved too slowly. [paragraph continues]

Many residential blocks (chief of the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Engineering Construction in Moscow City: Comrade Kokhanenko) are commissioned with defects which are not being eliminated right away. This means that apartment blocks remain empty for a long time causing justified complaints from Muscovites.

We cannot be content with the present situation in capital construction. The task is resolutely to improve the state of affairs in capital construction and increase the efficiency of capital investments in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolution. We must be more active in changing over to construction using standardized components from a single product list, end the dissipation of resources and concentrate them on projects nearing completion, decisively reduce the volume of uncompleted construction, improve labor organization at construction sites and raise construction quality.

The city does not make full use of capital investments for developing urban amenities. The Moscow Main Administration for Repair Work, the Moscow Main Administration for Housing and the rayispolkoms are not insuring the fulfillment of targets for the modernization of old residential blocks. The capacity of running-repairs services is increasing too slowly. There are many shortcomings in the maintenance and exploitation of housing stock.

Construction and modernization of water supply and sewage projects and networks are performed at a slow pace, nature conservation work has fallen behind, and the planning and provision of amenities to buildings and territories is being poorly implemented.

Party and soviet organs and economic leaders must take energetic steps to eliminate shortcomings in the development of urban amenities, achieve an improvement of work in all its sectors, and insure rational and full utilization of capital investments for these purposes.

The growth of the people's prosperity is directly linked with the supply of foodstuffs and industrial goods. The market stocks apportioned to Moscow are completely sufficient to insure uninterrupted supply of these goods to the city's population. However, in practice often many goods are not available for sale or are supplied to the trading network irregularly. The main reasons for this are nonfulfillment of plans by many light and food industry enterprises in terms of volume and range and late delivery of goods to the trading network.

Moscow has many light and food industry enterprises. They have the necessary capacities and skilled cadres to facilitate the manufacture of high-quality consumer goods. However, enterprises in these sectors do not work steadily. The main reason is failure to deliver raw materials and supplies necessary for the fulfillment of the enterprises' plans. A similar situation exists with regard to the supply of raw materials and supplies to a number of enterprises in the knitwear, sewn goods, food concentrates and other sectors of industry.

At the same time, light and food industry enterprises are not fully utilizing internal reserves, and economic leaders lack initiative and persistence in placing these questions before the ministries.

All steps must be taken to improve the work of enterprises in the light, food, fish, and meat and dairy industries and to supply them with raw materials and supplies to insure that the 5-year plan targets of the sectors are unconditionally fulfilled enterprise by enterprise and the supply of goods to the trading network is improved.

Failure to fulfill 5-year plan targets means that Moscow enterprises fail to supply the city's trading network in the necessary amounts in accordance with allocated funds.

Recently there has been a deterioration in supplies to the public of consumer goods such as laundry detergent, soap, thread, indoor footwear, certain perfumery and cosmetic articles, drawing paper, paper napkins, many photographic accessories, batteries, coffee grinders, juice extractors, electric irons, and certain other goods.

Many daily requisites can be successfully produced in the city. That is why, in addition to increasing the responsibility of ministries and departments and planning and trade organs at the center, the party requires local soviets and their local industry to deal with the production of consumer goods. This enables local raw materials to be utilized better and more efficiently.

Some of these articles are not produced in Moscow. Therefore, the primary task here is to enhance the responsibility of the city's trading and transport organizations. The Main Trade Administration and organizations in the wholesale sector should study the existing and developing demand of the population better, show greater persistence in resolving questions of apportioning funds and resources, and collaborate better with the industrial ministries which organize the manufacture of a particular product.

The food trade must also be put in order. Starting in the fall, milk supplies to the city's population have deteriorated. A number of stores, especially on the outskirts, have no milk in the afternoon, which causes complaints from the public. The Mosryba and Mosmyasoprom associations are systematically failing to insure deliveries of fish and meat products according to the agreed plan.

Moscow organizations ship a large amount of agricultural produce into the city. The Moscow Main Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Main Trade Administration and rayispolkoms must take steps to insure the proper storage of fruit and vegetables at all bases and warehouses, to step up the struggle against misappropriation and waste of this produce, to use it strictly in accordance with established sales plans and to achieve a steady supply of potatoes, vegetables and fruit to the public right up until the new harvest.

Questions of supplying the city with industrial goods and foodstuffs including fruit and vegetable products affect the broad masses of the public directly. Therefore, shortcomings on these questions are intolerable. Together with administration chiefs Comrades Tregubov and Uraltsev, Comrade Deribin, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, has responsibility for improving trade organization. He must show more initiative and persistence in resolving these questions and show initiative in organizing consumer goods production at Moscow City Soviet enterprises, increase exactingness toward leaders of trading and procurement organizations which are required to insure the safekeeping of products, and improve supply to the public.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum pointedly raised the question of further strengthening discipline, the speaker continued. The tasks facing us, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, require the further strengthening of discipline at all levels. It is essential that we draw conclusions from this and step up control over the implementation of plan targets and party decisions. The party gorkom and raykom bureaus and party organizations should hear reports more often from personnel responsible for particular sectors of work.

Strengthening discipline presupposes an increase in exactingness toward cadres. "There are all sorts of workers," L. I. Brezhnev said. [paragraph continues]

"The majority of our cadres are undoubtedly party-minded people with the ability to work. But you also encounter others. No matter how much you talk to them, how much you appeal to their consciences, their sense of duty or responsibility--nothing helps."

We have working people like that in our city too. For example, Comrade Gladyshev, chief of the Moscow Main Administration for Installation and Specialized Construction's Mosprommontazh trust, repeatedly assured party organs that steps would be taken to accelerate construction of a pig complex on the Safonovskiy sovkhoz in Ramenskiy Rayon. But the promises were not kept, and as a result the current year's plan was only 15 percent fulfilled.

Comrade Markarov, chief of the Moscow Main Administration for Housing and Civil Engineering Work No 2 Housing Construction Administration, has a similar work style. He promised to insure the commissioning of the Sofiya store in the fourth quarter of 1978, in the second quarter of this year and again in September this year. However, the work is still not completed.

In general it has become customary for construction workers to make all kinds of promises, but often not to keep them. Many construction organization leaders suffer from this, including even main administration chiefs.

The directors of the Frezer plant, the jig-boring machine plant and the card and printing combine were working poorly; they promised to improve matters, but did not keep their promises, and so they were relieved of their jobs.

Discipline and order, Comrades L. I. Brezhnev said, are always necessary. And not just talk about discipline, not just appeals for order, but above all painstaking daily organizational work, a precise check on execution, and a flexible, well thought out cadre policy. It is essential to react effectively and sharply to manifestations of mismanagement or violation of established plans, rules and norms. With regard to those who cannot cope with the work entrusted to them, it is essential to act more resolutely, to take various steps or to replace them. Energetic, creative comrades with initiative must be promoted more boldly.

In speaking about increasing discipline and organization it is essential to talk about strengthening labor discipline. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders must wage a resolute struggle against laxity and struggle more actively to strengthen labor discipline, making broad use of the strength of public influence to these ends.

Economic leaders talk a lot about the manpower shortage, V. V. Grishin stressed, but concern themselves little with the productive utilization of the available cadres. Take the following question, for example. Every year sees increasing expansion of the practice of recruiting people from enterprises, institutions and VUZes to give patronage assistance on various tasks: gathering the harvest, potato and vegetable grading at bases, unloading cars, construction, provision of amenities and so forth.

In many cases patronage assistance is used inefficiently. The work of the people sent in is badly organized, and a lot of manpower is wasted.

We must establish a procedure whereby people are only sent to give patronage assistance under contract or by application indicating the number of people requested, the period involved, the amount of work and terms of payment. Applicants would have to pay a fine if workers recruited were not fully employed.

The decisive link in improving the work of enterprises and organizations in all sectors is the improvement of economic planning and management. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving planning and perfecting the economic mechanism is of great state significance.

In conducting work on restructuring the economic mechanism it is essential to rely on experience in planning and evaluating activity of enterprises and associations activity according to the normative net output indicator achieved in the course of experiment. In Moscow 148 enterprises have been switched to planning by the net output indicator. All enterprises of the Moscow Main Administration for the Construction Materials Industry and many instrument-building plants are working on this system. The Moscow Main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Installations uses the finished-product indicator in planning and accounting based on fully completed stages of construction and installation work or of a complex nearing completion. The introduction of these measures has fully confirmed their effectiveness.

A restructuring of the economic mechanism presupposes an improvement in the administrative structure. In industry this means further concentrating production and creating production and science production associations. In construction it means eliminating multitiered management and creating construction associations. The Moscow Gorispolkom and the Moscow City Planning Committee must insure that Moscow's 11th 5-Year Plan, which is to incorporate measures to solve the key problems of the city's economic development and by means of which it is proposed to increase production efficiency, is drafted by the deadline set.

Party organs--the gorkom, raykoms, party committees and party bureau--also have a major role to play in improving planning and management. They are called upon actively to participate in implementing all measures to restructure the economic mechanism and to monitor this work. There is a need to monitor more closely the work done by administrations and for ministries and departments to monitor the apparatus' compliance with party and government directives.

The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session require the city party organization to step up its political and organizational work. It must be geared toward the fullest possible development of the masses' labor activeness, increasing the standard of organization and discipline, and toward increasing cadres' personal accountability for their appointed tasks and for the further enhancement of the economy, science, culture and education.

We will have to develop broadly the work of studying and propagandizing the resolutions and materials of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the speech delivered at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, using every form and means of propaganda, agitation and information for this purpose. Every working person must be helped to find his place in the struggle of the whole people to fulfill the 1980 plan.

Party organizations have the important task of developing organizational work to implement the plan, to harness reserves, to improve work efficiency and quality, to develop more widely socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill plans, and to develop the working people's creative activeness and support their initiative.

Now that the plan and the budget have been confirmed enterprises, organization, national economy sectors, rayons and the city as a whole must develop the work of adopting rigorous but realistic socialist pledges for 1980. Here more account must be taken of all available reserves and potential, and in every production collective a struggle must be organized to achieve the highest possible end results, the fullest and most rational use of fixed production capital, of each individual piece of equipment and of material and financial resources and the maximum increases in labor productivity, and to economize on fuel and electricity.

In preparing for work under the new planning and management conditions we must increase the effectiveness of socialist competition and insure that labor collectives participate actively in the elaboration of the 11th 5-Year Plan and of counterplans.

Thanks to the adoption and fulfillment of counterplans hundreds of millions of rubles' worth of additional production was achieved in the first 4 years of the present 5-year plan. The gorkom bureau approved the initiative of collectives of the first Moscow motor-vehicle and tractor electrical equipment plant; the tabulating machine plant; the pipe plant; the 50th Anniversary of October transfer line plant; the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura combine; the Moskva sewn goods association; and other enterprises and associations which adopted counterplans for 1980. This initiative must be spread extensively and struggle organized everywhere to fulfill the 5-year plan targets by the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth.

All this requires active and purposeful work by every party organization. It is important for every party organization to focus its energies on the key problems of the economy's development and on the work of its own enterprise or organization; to insure the unity of political and organizational work; to be more exacting toward cadres and to increase their accountability for the fulfillment of plan targets; to step up party control over all spheres of economic and cultural building; and to endeavor to raise the standard of organization and discipline at all levels.

Raykoms and party organizations must develop the activeness, initiative and fighting efficiency of shop party organizations and party groups and increase their role in struggling to fulfill plans and in educating the working people. They are called on to insure communists' leading role in production in order to insure that every party member actively champions party decisions, rallies the masses around the party organizations and is able to win their support.

At this stage the most important task for the gorkom and Moscow city raykoms, soviet organs, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and economic cadres is, by broadly developing socialist competition, to insure fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet Session decisions, to find solutions to the key problems of the city's economic development, to develop the working people's creative activeness more extensively and, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his speech, to make 1980 a year of shock work, of work done in a Leninist manner.

In conclusion, V. V. Grishin expressed his confidence that, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, the Moscow city party organization will do everything necessary to overcome the difficulties and shortcomings in the city's economy, will mobilize the working people to fulfill the 1980 plan and successfully conclude the 10th 5-Year Plan, and will work persistently to implement the tasks set by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 23 JANUARY SESSION EXAMINES STATE PLAN

LD291317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers took place on 23 January to examine the results of fulfillment of the USSR state plan for economic and social development and the USSR state budget for 1979 and also measures to insure the fulfillment of the plan and budget for 1980.

Further economic development and an improvement in the people's material and cultural living standard have been achieved as a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and also as a result of the socialist competition which was launched.

The volume of industrial production in the past year increased 3.4 percent in comparison with 1978. Measures aimed at strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture were consistently implemented. Despite unfavorable weather conditions the gross agricultural output in 1979 increased in comparison with the annual average achieved in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Plans for purchases of raw cotton, grapes, tea, vegetables, eggs and wool were fulfilled and the numbers of livestock and poultry increased.

The implementation of the social program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress continued in 1979. The increase in wage rates and salaries for workers holding posts in nonproduction sectors was completed. Real per capita income increased 3 percent, the average monthly wage of workers and employees increased 2.2 percent and kolkhoz members' labor remuneration increased 4 percent. Social consumption funds increased 4.3 percent. Apartment blocks were constructed with a total area of nearly 103 million square meters and a large number of hospitals, general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, preschool establishments and other cultural and consumer projects were commissioned.

At the same time it was noted at the session that certain USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers failed to insure fulfillment of plans for the production of output and increased labor productivity and profits. Targets for the extraction of coal and oil and the production of rolled ferrous metals and chemical, forestry, pulp and paper and other types of products were underfulfilled. Railroad transport did not work satisfactorily. There were also serious shortcomings in capital construction.

The USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on USSR ministers, leaders of USSR departments and councils of ministers of union republics, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at that plenum, to thoroughly analyze the results of the economic activity of relevant sectors of the national economy and subordinate associations, enterprises, construction sites and organizations in the past year, to eliminate shortcomings in work and to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets laid down for 1980 and the consistant implementation of a course of improving efficiency and work quality in order to insure that the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan is a year worthy of Lenin's jubilee.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must radically improve the state of affairs in capital construction and undertake special supervision of the on-schedule commissioning of projects nearing completion and of the assimilation of new capacities.

It is proposed that additional potential be sought for increasing the output of consumer goods, extending and improving the range of such goods and improving their quality.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry are instructed to take the necessary steps to insure that stockraising is supplied with all types of fodder and to insure the successful wintering of livestock and the preparation and well-organized performance of field work. Industrial ministries, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must deliver in good time the tractors, trucks, agricultural machines and spare parts, fuels lubricants, mineral fertilizers and other physical and technical resources allocated to agriculture.

Attention was also drawn to the need to further strengthen labor discipline and reduce the cadre turnover in the national economy.

The session was addressed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

M.S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, took part in the work of the USSR Council of Ministers session.

PRAVDA CARRIES CSA REPORT ON 1979 PLAN FULFILLMENT FIGURES

LD291141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[Text of "USSR Central Statistical Administration Report on the Results of the Fulfillment of the USSR State Economic and Social Development Plan in 1979": "The Concluding Year Has Taken Over the Baton"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's working people, fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, secured further growth in social production in 1979. The people's material and cultural living standards continued to rise on this basis.

The main indicators of USSR economic and social development last year are as follows:

	1979 as a percentage of 1978
National income used for consumption and accumulation	102
Industrial output--total	103.4
including:	
production of means of production	103.5
production of consumer goods	103.3
Agricultural production	96
Freight turnover on all types of transportation	101
Commissioning of fixed capital	100.3

Capital investments--total	101
including state capital investments	100.7
Number of workers and employees	101.8
Labor productivity:	
Industry	102.4
Agriculture (social production)	96
Construction	101.0
Railroad transporation	97.3
Profits in the national economy (in comparable prices)	101
Real per capita income	103
Wages fund for the national economy	104.1
Average wages of workers and employees	102.2
Earnings of kolkhoz members	104
Payments and benefits received by the population from social consumption funds:	
Total	104.3
Per capita	103.2
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	104.2
Volume of consumer services sold	107.6
Total area of housing commissioned	96
Foreign trade turnover	114

Scientific and technical progress continued in all sectors of the national economy in 1979. During last year:

New types of machines, equipment apparatus, instruments and means of automation created	about 4,000
Mechanized flow and automatic lines installed in industrial enterprises	about 12,000
Sections, shops and production facilities converted to comprehensive mechanization and automation	5,000
Automated accounting, planning and control systems created	more than 450
Including automated control systems for industrial processes	320
Inventions and rationalization proposals introduced	4.2 million

In 1979 national income increased by more than R8 billion and exceeded R430 billion. About three-fourths of national income was used for consumption and, taking into account expenditure on housing and social and cultural construction, four-fifths of national income was channeled directly into the people's prosperity.

Industrial output showed an increase of R20 billion over 1978 and reached R606 billion (in enterprise wholesale prices as of 1 January 1975).

Agricultural output in 1979 totaled R123.5 billion--9 percent more than the average annual production in the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Fixed capital with a total value of more than R120 billion was commissioned in the national economy.

The labor of 1.4 million people was saved in the national economy by raising social labor productivity; the materials-intensiveness of the social product decreased.

At the same time the plan targets for raising production efficiency and work quality envisaged for 1979 were not completely fulfilled.

The exceptionally hard winter and dry summer over a considerable part of the country's territory adversely affected agriculture and the work of many sectors of industry and transport.

The Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover totaled about R80 billion. The socialist countries and primarily the CEMA countries accounted for most of the USSR's trade.

I. Industry

The increase in production compared with 1978 was 3.4 percent. The figures for individual sectors of industry are cited below:

	Production volume in 1979 as percentage of 1978
Power industry	103
Fuel industry	102
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	100.2
Chemical and petrochemical industry	103
Machine building and metalworking	108
Timber, wood processing and pulp and paper industry	98
Construction materials industry	99
Light industry	102
Food industry	102
Production of cultural and everyday goods and household appliances	105

Labor productivity increased 2.4 percent; three-fourths of the increase in production was obtained thanks to this. Profits increased.

The production and labor productivity growth rates for ministries and union republics are as follows:

	1979 as percentage of 1978	
	Production volume	Labor productivity
Unionwide and union republic ministries and departments		
Power and electrification	103	101
Petroleum industry	103	102
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	101	100.8
Gas industry	111	108
Coal industry	99.7	97
Ferrous metallurgy	99.9	100.1
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.1	99.2

Chemical industry	101	99.4
Power machine building	104	103
Heavy and transport machine building	100.8	100.8
Electrical equipment industry	103	103
Chemical and petroleum machine building	106	105
Machine tool and tool building industry	107	105
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	109	108
Automotive industry	107	106
Tractor and agricultural machine building	104	103
Machine building for stockraising and fodder production	107	104
Construction, road and municipal machine building	104	104
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	104	103
Timber and wood processing industry	99	99.5
Pulp and paper industry	95	94
Construction materials industry	99.8	99.7
Light industry	102	103
Food industry	102	102
Meat and Dairy industry	100.1	99
Fish industry	105	104
Procurements	104	102
Medical industry	109	107
Main administration of the microbiological industry	105	102
Union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction)		
RSFSR	102.7	102.3
Ukrainian SSR	103.0	101.6
Belorussian SSR	106.9	104.2
Uzbek SSR	102.8	100.2
Kazakh SSR	102.3	100.7
Georgian SSR	107.2	105.8
Azerbaijan SSR	108.7	105.7
Lithuanian SSR	104.0	102.3
Moldavian SSR	107.5	106.1
Latvian SSR	101.8	101.3
Kirgiz SSR	104.0	102.2
Tadzhik SSR	107.1	104.0
Armenian SSR	107.7	103.3
Turkmen SSR	99.5	97.0
Estonian SSR	103.9	103.3

The following ministries overfulfilled the annual plan in terms of output sales and labor productivity growth: gas industry; chemical and petroleum machine building; instrument making, automation equipment and control systems; automotive industry; machine building for stockraising and fodder production; construction, road and municipal machine building; medical industry; and certain others. The industry of all the union republics fulfilled the output sales plan.

Technical and economic production indicators and output quality improved. Fuel expenditure per unit of electricity produced decreased in power stations. The proportion of compound and concentrated fertilizers within the total volume of mineral fertilizers increased. The unit power and productivity of a number of types of machines and equipment increased.

Some 3,500 descriptions of new types of industrial output were assimilated and series production of them was started. More than 1,800 descriptions of obsolete designs of machines, equipment, apparatus, instruments and goods were taken out of production.

The volume of output in the top quality category increased by 23 percent. By the end of the year 75,000 articles carried the state seal of quality.

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

	Produced in 1979
Electric power--billions of kilowatt-hours	1,239
Oil (including gas condensate)--million tons	586
Gas--billion cubic meters	407
Coal--million tons	719
Steel--million tons	149
Rolled ferrous metal (finished)--million tons	103
Steel pipes--million tons	18.2
Mineral fertilizers (standard units)--million tons	94.5
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units)--thousand tons	475
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	3.5
Chemical fibers and yarn--million tons	1.1
Motor vehicle tires--millions	60.0
Detergents--thousand tons	860
Turbines--million kilowatts	20.0
Turbine generators--million kilowatts	17.0
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	50.2
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	1,844
including with digital program control--thousands	7.9
Forging and pressing machines--millions	541
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts--billion rubles	4.9
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	3.9
Blast-furnace, steel-smelting and rolling equipment--million rubles	293
Oil apparatus--million rubles	195
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	738
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--billion rubles	1.3
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	3.7
Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower	3.3
Mainline freightcars--thousands	64.6
Motor vehicles--thousands	2,173
including:	
trucks	780
passenger cars	1,314
tractors:	
thousands	557
million horsepower	46.6
Agricultural machines--billion rubles	2.6

Machines for stockraising and fodder production--billion rubles	2.0
Grain-harvesting combines--thousands	115
Cotton-harvesters--thousands	9.1
Excavators--thousands	41.7
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements)--million precut cubic meters	268
Paper--million tons	5.2
Cardboard--million tons	3.5
Cement--million tons	123
Textiles of all types--billion square meters	10.7
including:	
cotton	7.0
wool	0.8
linen	0.8
silk	1.7
Sewn goods--billion rubles	22.4
Knitted underwear and outerwear--billion items	1.6
Leather footwear--million pairs	739
Meat, total--million tons	15.5
including industrial output	9.5
Sausage products--million tons	3.1
Edible fish products, including canned fish--billion rubles	4.8
Butter--million tons	1.3
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent--million tons	24.9
Granulated sugar--million tons	10.6
Vegetable oil--million tons	2.8
Confectionary--million tons	3.8
Natural tea (high grade)--thousand tons	168
Canned foods--billion standard cans	16.1
Feed concentrates--million tons	60
Clocks and watches--millions	64.5
Chinaware and earthenware--million rubles	709
High grade crockery (glass and crystal)--million rubles	875
Radio receivers and radiophonographs--millions	8.5
Television sets--millions	7.3
including color sets	1.8
Refrigerators--millions	6.0
Washing machines--millions	3.7
Furniture--billion rubles	5.5

The annual plan for gas extraction and production of instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, certain types of manufacturing equipment, automobiles, agricultural machines, sewn goods, cultural and consumer goods, household goods and certain other products was overfulfilled.

The plan for the output sales and labor productivity growth was underfulfilled by the ministries of ferrous metallurgy, the coal, chemical, machine tool and tool building industries, the paper and pulp industry and certain others.

The annual plan for coal extraction and production of rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, metal-cutting machine tools, forge and press machines, freightcars, commercial timber, paper, cement, certain types of textiles, knitted goods, leather footwear and a number of other products was underfulfilled.

Production associations and enterprises of the ministries of the petroleum refining and petrochemicals industry, heavy and transport machine building, electrical equipment and light and food industry did not fully insure the delivery of products to consumers in accordance with contracts concluded and orders.

Certain ministries did not completely fulfill their scientific and technical development plan targets.

II. Agriculture

In the difficult weather conditions which arose in the past year working people on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, relying on an improved material and technical base, insured an increase of R10 billion in gross agricultural output in comparison with the annual average in 1971-1975.

Production of cropgrowing products on all categories of farms totaled (million tons):

	annual average		
	1971-1975	1976-1978	1979
Grain	181.6	219.0	179.0
Raw cotton	7.67	8.51	9.16
Sugar beet (commercial)	76.0	95.5	76.0
Sunflowers	5.97	5.50	5.37
Potatoes	89.5	85.9	90.3
Vegetables	23.0	25.7	25.8

The average annual gross grain output in the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan totaled 209 million tons and was 27.4 million tons or 15 percent higher than the annual average in 1971-1975. In 1979 90.1 million tons of wheat was produced, 8.1 million tons of rye and 8.4 million tons of corn grain. Total rice output was 2.4 million tons. A record grain harvest was obtained in the Kazakh SSR--34.5 million tons. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes considerably overfulfilled their pledges by selling the state 20.7 million tons of grain.

Plans for the sale of grain to the state were overfulfilled by Orenburgskaya, Omskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Amurskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Ternopolskaya, Lvovskaya and other oblasts in the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR. A considerable quantity of grain was sold to the state by farms in Altayskiy and Krasnodarskiy krays and the Bashkirskaya ASSR.

State grain resources insure full supplies for plans for the supply of bread and bread products to the country's population.

The largest raw cotton harvest was gathered. The state plan for 1979 for the sale of cotton was fulfilled by all the cotton growing republics; 5.76 million tons of cotton reached the country's procurement centers from the farms of the Uzbek SSR, 1.22 million tons from the Turkmen SSR and 0.90 million tons from the Tadzhik SSR.

The total potato crop in 1979 was 4 million tons more than in the previous year. The potato growers of the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR worked successfully.

Good results were achieved by rural workers in the Azerbaijan SSR and the Moldavian SSR; plans for the sale of the main agricultural products to the state were fulfilled by the Armenian SSR and the Georgian SSR.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are carrying out work to insure the 1980 harvest. Winter grain crops have been sown over an area of 36.9 million hectares and fall plowing has been carried out over 105.8 million hectares.

The country's farms are supplied with seed for spring crops and on most farms the seed has been brought up to sowing condition; the mass repair of agricultural hardware is under way, mineral and organic fertilizers are being applied to the fields and moisture retention work has been carried out over considerable areas.

The population of productive livestock totaled (million head):

	On 1 January	
	1979	1980
All categories of farms		
Cattle	114.1	115.0
including cows	43.0	43.3
Pigs	73.5	73.7
Sheep and goats	148.1	149.2
Kolkhozes, interfarm enterprises, and other state farms		
Cattle	91.0	92.0
including cows	29.7	30.1
Pigs	58.7	59.0
Sheep and goats	118.9	119.7
The population's personal private plots		
Cattle	23.1	23.0
including cows	13.1	13.3
Pigs	14.8	14.7
Sheep and goats	29.2	29.5

Production of livestock products on all categories of farms is characterized by the following figures:

	Annual average		
	1971-1975	1976-1978	1979
Meat (carcass weight)--million tons	14.0	14.6	15.5
Milk--million tons	87.4	93.1	93.3
Eggs--billions	51.4	60.6	65.6
Wool--thousand tons	442.1	453.8	472.3

Production of eggs and wool increased in 1979 in comparison with 1978. Meat production remained at approximately the same level as the previous year, and milk production fell slightly.

State purchases of livestock raising produce on all categories of farms totaled:

	Annual average 1971-1975	Annual average 1976-1978	1979
Livestock and poultry, million tons:			
live weight	15.4	16.1	16.7
carcass weight equivalent	9.9	10.0	10.4
Milk, million tons	52.1	59.1	59.0
Eggs, billions	27.5	36.3	41.0

The prescribed egg purchases plan was overfulfilled. The volume of livestock, poultry and milk purchases was underfulfilled.

Kolkhozes' gross income totaled R23.1 billion and increased by R1 billion compared with the annual average in 1971 through 1975.

The further development of interfarm cooperation continued in the countryside. At the beginning of 1980 there were over 9,000 interfarm enterprises and organizations.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in a number of regions of the country worked below their potential last year. The planned increase in grain, sugar beet and sunflower production was not achieved, as a result of which the plan for purchases of these products was underfulfilled. Losses were allowed in gathering the harvest and transporting and storing agricultural products and feed. The plan for liming acid soils was not fulfilled and cultivated hayfields and pastures are being created only slowly.

The physical resources earmarked for agriculture were not always used efficiently. Shortcomings continued to occur in the storage and utilization of equipment, and losses of mineral fertilizers were allowed during their storage, transportation and application to the fields.

Capital investments in the development of agriculture for the full complex of operations totaled R35.3 billion, including R23.3 billion in state capital investments and R12 billion from kolkhozes. Some R7.3 billion were invested in land reclamation construction.

Agriculture was supplied with 266,000 trucks and specialized vehicles, 354,000 tractors with a total capacity of 28 million horsepower, 112,000 grain-harvesting combines, 6,000 corn-harvesting combines, 12,000 potato-harvesting combines, 10,000 beet-harvesting combines, and 47,000 silage-harvesting combines, 9,000 cotton-picking machines, 100,000 tractor mowers, 34,000 pickup balers, 7,000 units for the production of vitaminous grass meal, 21,000 sprinklers and irrigators and a great deal of other machinery and mechanisms. The plan for the delivery of the majority of types of equipment was fulfilled.

Agriculture received 76 million tons of mineral fertilizers and 2.6 million tons of chemical feed additives. The plan for the delivery of mineral fertilizers and chemical feed additives was underfulfilled.

Reforestation work was carried out in forests of state significance over an area of 2.1 million hectares, on 1.1 million hectares of which trees were planted and sown. Forest layout work [ustroystvo lesov] was carried out over an area of over 47 million hectares.

III. Transport and Communications

Freight turnover for all types of transport totaled 6 trillion ton-kilometers and increased 1 percent compared with the previous year. Passenger turnover reached 870 billion passenger-kilometers, increasing 3 percent.

Rail transport shipped 3.7 billion tons of freight and freight turnover totaled 3.4 trillion ton-kilometers. However the plan was underfulfilled for these indicators and a certain reduction compared with 1978 was allowed.

In maritime transport the freight shipment plan for domestic and overseas shipping was overfulfilled. Shipments in overseas shipping increased 11 percent. Containerized and palletized freight shipments increased 8 percent. At sea ports the loading and unloading plan was fulfilled; 93.6 percent of the total volume of these operations was carried out by comprehensively mechanized methods.

Following the experience of the subcontractor-enterprises of the Leningrad transport network, 32 sea ports worked on coordinated continuous plan-schedules.

In general-purpose river transport the freight shipment plan was fulfilled by 100.7 percent. Some 537 million tons of freight were shipped. The freight turnover plan was somewhat underfulfilled.

In oil pipeline transport the freight turnover and oil and petroleum products throughput plan was fulfilled; freight turnover increased 9 percent compared with 1978, totaling 1.1 trillion ton-kilometers; the throughput of petroleum and petroleum products increased 3 percent and totaled 609 million tons.

In general-purpose motor vehicle transport freight turnover totaled 123 billion ton-kilometers or 7 percent more than in 1978, freight shipments increased to 6.3 billion tons or by 1 percent. The freight turnover plan was somewhat underfulfilled. General-use buses fulfilled the passenger shipment plan by 100.7 percent and the passenger turnover plan by 100.2 percent. The plan for paid runs by hired passenger vehicles was fulfilled by 104 percent. Passenger shipments increased 2 percent and passenger turnover 4 percent and paid runs by hired passenger vehicles increased 13 percent.

Air transport overfulfilled the passenger turnover and passenger shipments plan and also the plan for the total volume of shipments and provision of air services for sectors of the national economy. Some 102 million passengers were carried during the year. In agriculture and forestry, work was carried out over an area of 94 million hectares.

There were serious shortcomings in the operation of transport, primarily railroad transport. Requirements for shipments of the most important types of freight were not fully insured.

Communications enterprises (mail, telegraph, telephone, radio) fulfilled the plan for the overall volume of output; the volume of output increased 6 percent compared with 1978. The plan for increasing the length of intercity telephone lines and the capacity of urban and rural telephone exchanges and switching centers in the statewide data transmission system was fulfilled. The network of radio and television stations was expanded.

IV. Capital Construction

Last year over 200 new large-scale state industrial enterprises were commissioned; retooling of existing enterprises was carried out on a large scale. A large number of apartment blocks, schools, hospitals, preschool institutions and other sociocultural projects were commissioned.

In electrical engineering capacities for 10.9 million kilowatts were commissioned; the 2.7 million kilowatt Nurek GES and the 2.4 million kilowatt Iriklinskaya GRES were commissioned to their full planned capacity ahead of schedule and turbines were put into operation at the Kursk, Chernobyl and Armenian SSR's, as were the second and third units--each of 640,000 kilowatts--at the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and others.

In the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry large-scale primary oil refining installations were commissioned at the Lischansk and Groznyy V. I. Lenin oil refineries and the Nizhnekamskneftekhim Production Association and capacities for the production of synthetic rubber, automobile tires, and raw material for plastics were increased.

In the coal industry capacities for extracting 19.3 million tons of coal were commissioned: The first section of the Zapadno-Donbasskaya mine in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and the Artem-IV-A and Yuzhnyy pits central enrichment factory in Irkutskaya Oblast were commissioned; new capacities were commissioned at the Bogatyr pit in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, the Tentekskaya mine in Karagandinskaya Oblast and others.

In ferrous metallurgy capacities for the extraction of iron ore were commissioned at the Severnyy and Novokrivorozhyye mining and enrichment combines in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, the Lebedin mining and enrichment combine and others.

In the chemical industry capacities for the production of 15.8 million tons of mineral fertilizers (in standard units) and 409,000 tons of synthetic resins and plastics were commissioned; the Pridonskoy chemical plant in Voronezhskaya Oblast, the Kuybyshevazot Production Association's Tolyatti Plant, the Ventspils portside plant in the Latvian SSR, the Odessa portside plant and complexes for the production of mineral fertilizers at the Dorogobuzh plant, the Voskresensk Minudobreniya Production Association, the Cherkassy and Rovno Azot Production Associations and other enterprises were commissioned.

In machine building capacities were commissioned for the production of 39,800 motor vehicles and 14,300 tractors and also for the production of diesel engines, blast furnaces, steel smelting and rolling equipment, mainline freight trucks, AC electric motors, metal cutting machines, forging and pressing machines, excavators and a number of other types of output.

In the construction materials industry the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining and enriching combine in Orenburgskaya Oblast was brought into operation and capacities were commissioned for the production of asbestos cement pipes, ceramic tiles and steel and prefabricated ferroconcrete structures.

Capacities increased in the light, food and meat and dairy industry. New enterprises were constructed for the production of consumer goods, including the worsted mill in Nevinnomyssk, Stavropolskiy Kray, the knitted outerwear factory in Ulan-Ude, the Sandovo and Makaryev flax processing mills in Kalininskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts respectively, the Dobrinka sugar refinery in Lipetskaya Oblast, the meat combine in Cheboksary, the Belgorod, Lutsk and Feodosiya dairy plants and others.

The 1,600 km-plus second stage of the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk gas pipeline was commissioned, as were the gas pipelines linking Shevelinka, Dnepropetrovsk, Krivoy Rog and Ismail and Gryazovets and Leningrad, each 600km long.

Construction work is being carried out successfully on the Baykal-Amur main railroad. The main way has been constructed from Urgal station to the city of Komsomolsk-na-Amure, which made it possible to open this sector for through operational traffic by trains. The 400km long Bam-Tynda-Berkakit Railroad has been put into permanent operation.

In agriculture livestock premises, mechanized livestock units and complexes for 4.2 million cattle, 2.9 million pigs and 4 million sheep have been built and commissioned. The capacities of poultry units have been increased to take an additional 7.6 million laying hens and an additional 88 million poultry per year for meat, and the capacities of a number of other projects have been increased.

Some 700,000 hectares of irrigated land have been brought into operation, including 230,000 hectares of irrigated hay meadows and pastures. The Glavnyy Kakhovskiy main canal has been commissioned. In the future about 1 million hectares of land will be irrigated on the basis of this canal. Construction of the third stage of the Bolshoy Stavropolskiy canal has been completed. Pastures with an area of 6.1 million hectares have been irrigated. In the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and in other parts of the country 760,000 hectares of excessively wet and marshy land have been drained, including about 600,000 hectares by covered drainage.

Capital investments in the national economy totaled R131 billion from all sources of finance, an increase of 1 percent against 1978. The plan was 98 percent fulfilled. About R20 billion was invested in the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises; the plan was 105 percent fulfilled.

The volume of contract work carried out by state construction and installation organizations totaled R65.3 billion and exceeded the 1978 level; the plan for this work in the national economy as a whole and in the main construction ministries was underfulfilled.

In interfarm construction organizations the volume of work rose by 1 percent; the plan was fulfilled by 99 percent.

Labor productivity increased in construction. The introduction of progressive methods of labor and production organization continued. Over 35 percent of the total number of teams operated in accordance with the team contract method. The introduction of new techniques in construction work and in the production of effective structures and materials continued.

In 1979 a number of contract construction and installation organizations in the Belorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Uzbek SSR and other areas operated under the new conditions of planning of and economic incentives for production and economic activity.

There were substantial shortcomings in capital construction. The plan for commissioning fixed capital and many types of production capacities was not fulfilled. A large number of construction and installation organizations failed to fulfill plans for contract work, labor productivity growth and profits. The requisite concentration of resources on priority construction sites and projects and the full provision of these sites with material and technical and manpower resources have not yet been achieved. As a result there was an increase in uncompleted construction last year.

V. Improving the People's Material and Cultural Living Standard

The average annual number of workers and employees in the national economy increased by 2 million, reaching 110.6 million; the number of kolkhoz members employed in public-sector farming on kolkhozes totaled 14.1 million.

As in previous years the able-bodied population was fully employed; in some parts of the country there was a shortage of manpower.

Per capita real incomes increased by 3 percent during the year.

The average monthly wages of workers and employees in the national economy was R163.5 compared with R159.9 in 1978. Wages including payments and benefits from public consumption funds rose from R219 to R224.

In accordance with the program for social development and improvement of the people's living standard elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress 1979 saw the completion of a major social measure of the 10th 5-Year Plan--the increase in the wage and salary rates of working people in nonproduction sectors. As a result of this the wages of 31 million workers and employees increased. Certain other categories of working people also had their pay increased.

Kolkhoz workers' earnings increased by 4 percent.

Payments and benefits received by the population from public consumption funds totaled R110 billion and increased by R4.5 billion over the year.

The material and everyday living conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans were further improved. Certain categories of doctors were given additional annual paid leave for continuous service. Expenditure norms for the upkeep of rest homes for the aged and infirm were raised. The free provision of textbooks for pupils in the second and third grades at general education schools was introduced on 1 September 1979.

State internal loan bonds continued to be repaid.

The population's deposits in savings banks increased by R15.1 billion.

Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade totaled R252.2 billion, an increase against 1978 of R10 billion in comparable prices. The annual plan for retail trade turnover was fulfilled.

The volume of sale of individual goods in state and cooperative trade is characterized by the following figures;

	Sold in 1979 as percentage of 1978
Bread and bread products	101
Meat and meat products	102
Fish and fish products	100
Butter	101
Vegetable oil	102
Margarine products	104
Wholemilk products	101
Cheese	103

Eggs	104
Sugar	100
Confectionery	107
Tea	106
Potatoes	108
Vegetables	109
Citrus and other fruit	106
Clothes, underwear and fabrics	105
Knitted goods	103
Hosiery	102
Leather footwear	105
China and earthenware, majolica and glassware	108
Soap and synthetic detergents	113
Furniture	104
Refrigerators	99
including refrigerators with a capacity of over 200 liters	105
Washing machines	99
Vacuum cleaners	98
Clocks and watches	104
Cameras	110
Motor cycles and motor scooters	104
Bicycles and mopeds	100
Radio receivers and radio-phonographs	101
Television sets	95
including color sets	130
Passenger cars	101

The growth of trade turnover did not fully satisfy growing consumer demand for certain foodstuffs and industrial goods, in particular livestock products, cotton fabrics and articles made from cotton thread and certain consumer durables.

The volume of consumer services for the population increased by 7.6 percent, including a 10.1 percent increase in rural localities. The plan for the sale of consumer services was fulfilled.

The further upsurge in the country's economy and the growth of retail trade turnover and consumer services insured steady money circulation.

From all sources of financing a total of 102.5 million square meters of housing, or 2 million well-appointed apartments, was constructed. This made it possible to provide almost 10 million people with better living conditions. The following were commissioned: general educational schools for 1.2 million students; preschool institutions for almost 600,000 children; hospitals for 64,000 patients; outpatient clinics for 126,000 visits per shift and many other cultural and consumer service projects. At the same time, the plan for housing and cultural and consumer service construction was underfulfilled for the country as a whole and also by certain union republics, ministries and departments.

Work is being completed on the construction and modernization of sports and other installation and facilities for the 1980 22d summer Olympic games in Moscow, Tallin, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk. Some of these projects were used during the seventh USSR peoples Spartakiad.

Work has been done to provide amenities in populated centers. Some 2.4 million apartments, including around 1 million apartments in rural localities, have been provided with gas. Trolleybus services have started in Novocheboksarsk, Chuvashskaya ASSR, and in Blagoveshchensk, Amurskaya Oblast. New subway line sections have been commissioned in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Tbilisi.

A broad program of measures was implemented for the rational utilization of natural resources and environmental conservation. Capital investments in this area amounted to R1.9 billion.

The further development of people's education and science and culture continued. Over 98 million people were involved in various types of study, including 44.4 million in general educational schools, 2.1 million in secondary vocational and technical schools, 4.6 million in secondary specialized educational establishments and 5.2 million in VUZes.

In 1979 more than 5 million young men and women graduated from secondary educational establishments, 1.3 million of them without having taken time off work.

Some 10.1 million people are currently studying in extended-day schools and groups, which is 8 percent more than in the previous year.

Some 14 million children attended permanent preschool institutions. Seasonal children's institutions provided for the needs of around 5 million children, almost 2 million of them of preschool age.

There were 1.3 million scientific working people.

VUZes admitted 1.43 million people, 638,000 to day courses, which is 14,000 more than the 1978 intake. Some 1,444,000 people were admitted to secondary specialized educational establishments, 939,000 of them to day courses, or almost 5,000 more.

In 1979 the national economy received 2 million specialists, including 0.8 million with higher education and 1.2 million with secondary specialized education.

During the year vocational and technical educational establishments trained 2.3 million young skilled workers and admitted 2.6 million people, of whom around 800,000 were admitted by secondary vocational and technical schools.

By the end of last year more than 140 million people had higher and secondary (complete or incomplete) education. Over 80 percent of the employed population had this education.

More than 40 million people learned new trades through individual, team and course study at enterprises, institutions, organizations and kolkhozes or improved their skills at institutes or departments, on courses and in schools.

The urban and rural population is served by over 131,000 mass libraries with a book stock of 1.8 billion.

A total of 1.9 billion copies of books and booklets were published in 1979.

There were almost 153,000 movie houses and the number of visits to movie shows exceeded 4 billion.

Medical services and organized leisure for the population were expanded. The number of doctors of all specialties increased during the year by 29,000, reaching 958,000.

The number of places in sanatoriums, boarding houses and rest homes and centers increased by 50,000 and the number of places at tourist centers increased by 7,000. Some 53 million working people and members of their families went for treatment or rest to sanatoriums, leisure institutions and tourist centers, of whom 29 million went on tours or to tourist centers. Some 165 million people went on excursions.

Over 23 million children and adolescents went to Pioneer and school summer camps or excursion or tourist centers or went to dachas for the summer with children's institutions.

On 1 January 1980 the population of the Soviet Union was 264.5 million.

[Signed] The USSR Central Statistical Administration.

EDITORIAL VIEWS RESULTS OF 1979 PLAN FULFILLMENT, FUTURE TASKS

LD291203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Toward New Heights"]

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1979 was published yesterday. It can be seen from the report that the working people are persistently implementing through concrete deeds the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan period. Despite difficulties--last year's harsh winter and the severe drought in a number of the country's regions--the further growth of the economy, the improvement of Soviet people's material and cultural living standard and the consolidation of our motherland's defense capability have been insured.

Many facts and figures attest to the fruitfulness of the efforts of the urban and rural workers who are displaying truly proprietorial concern for improving production efficiency and work quality. The national income has increased by over R8 billion during the year and amounts to over R430 billion. Industrial production output rose by R20 billion. Under very harsh weather conditions the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers have insured an average annual grain harvest that was bigger than in the previous 5-year plan--the average has been 209 million tons over the first 4 years. More rice was harvested than before. State grain resources fully insure plans for supplying the country's population with bread and bakery products. The biggest cotton crop in our entire arable farming history has been grown.

The scope of creative work is graphically manifested in the scale of construction work. Over 200 large-scale enterprises have been commissioned and the retooling of production is being carried out extensively. The improvement of qualitative indicators is no less characteristic of our economy. The unit capacity of many machines and items of equipment has increased. Some 3,500 new types of output has been put into production and 75,000 articles bear the state seal of quality.

On the basis of the growth of the national economy the party's social program is being consistently implemented. The population's real per capita incomes rose 3 percent during the year. A major measure of the 5-year plan has been completed--increasing the wages of 31 million working people. Almost 10 million people have improved their housing conditions and there was an increase in the number of schools, polyclinics, children's and cultural and consumer service establishments.

The party and people have become accustomed, as V. I. Lenin taught, to assess their achievement and entire multifaceted work in a critical way, focusing attention primarily on unresolved problems. A profound analysis--permeated with party exactingness--of results always serves as a good lesson, a source of new experience, new creative questing and initiative. Today this is all the more important since our economy's great potential is being used far from fully in a number of sectors of the national economy. The year's plans for coal extraction and the production of rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, metal-cutting machine tools, paper, cement and other output were underfulfilled. The production of certain types of textiles, knitwear and leather footwear was less than planned. The necessary concentration of funds upon priority construction sites was not insured and the amount of "work left undone" increased. The [scheduled] volume of livestock, poultry and milk purchases was underfulfilled.

The reasons for these shortcomings and ways of eliminating them were comprehensively revealed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. The plenum noted the urgent need to insure the dynamic and proportionate development of social production and the consistent implementation of a course toward improving work efficiency and quality in all links of the national economy. As before, special attention must be focused on labor productivity growth and the acceleration production intensification.

The improvement of the standard of production planning and management is a big reserve. The measures envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism must be implemented more extensively and vigorously. The party committees are called on to exercise stricter control over the way in which progressive methods of labor management and organization and economic incentives are applied and whether resources are used rationally.

The attention of party committees, soviet and economic organs and of the trade unions and Komsomol must now be focused on the key tasks whose solution will make it possible to develop more rapidly the fuel and raw-material base, the power industry, metallurgy, machine building, the chemical industry and other sectors of industry. The rural workers must make more effective use of equipment and of the enormous funds which are being channeled into the countryside. Their urgent concern is to carry out the livestock's wintering in an organized manner and prepare for the spring in exemplary fashion. In every sector and in every area there are great reserves for successful progress. To bring these reserves into operation energetic political and organizational work is needed, aimed at the all-round development of the masses' creative initiative and at stepping up discipline and responsibility for their assigned tasks.

"Thousands and thousands of labor collectives and millions and millions of aware Soviet citizens are thinking about, and feel concern for, the country and its economy," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum. "The socialist economic mechanism is required to insure a fitting outlet for gushing energy and initiative. Improving the style and method of work in the spirit of the party's principled instructions is the duty of all party and economic leaders."

The labor collectives have adopted stepped-up pledges and counterplans. In launching competition by every means it is necessary to direct the efforts of its participants toward the unfailing scaling of the heights defined by the collectives and each worker. Advanced experience is a reliable assistant here. Studying it attentively and skillfully arming the competition's participants with it is an important duty of the communists, trade union aktiv and Komsomol. Soviet people are full of creative strength and energy and they are most determined to mark the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth with new successes in the struggle for communism and to turn the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan into a year of shock, Leninist work. May concern for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of what has been planned and for the creation of a good basis for starting the next 5-year plan be manifested more graphically in every labor collective.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT, AUCCTU RESOLUTION ON LABOR DISCIPLINE

LD290949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric: "In the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU: "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy"]

[Text] A resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU observes that, as a result of Soviet people's selfless work in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the country's economy is developing dynamically, the people's material and cultural living standards are consistently rising, qualitative changes are taking place in production, and favorable conditions are being created for every person to reveal his capabilities and show initiative, creativity and professional development. Under modern conditions, with the increased scale of production, the complex nature of economic links and accelerated scientific and technical progress, each hour and each minute of working time, the strict observance of regulations, the creation of a stable personnel in every sector of production take on increased significance. However, in practice some economic management organs, association and enterprise leaders, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviets do not take account of these demands and do not devote the required attention to strengthening labor discipline, improving work conditions and insuring good production organization and smooth working.

Much manpower wastage and many disruptions of enterprises' normal working occur as a result of local organs' recruiting people from enterprises and institutions without justification for various kinds of work unconnected with the production activity of those enterprises and institutions. Many public organizations conduct meetings, conferences, seminars, rallies, sporting competitions, amateur art exhibitions and other events during working time.

Party organizations do not always take effective measures to heighten economic leaders' personal responsibility for strengthening discipline and insuring order in production. There are some associations and enterprises which have accustomed themselves to breaches of internal work routine regulations and where there is no fundamental party assessment of absenteeism or other wastage of work time. Breaches of labor and state discipline lead to poorer work results and reduction in labor productivity and product quality.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU consider it the most important task of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and economic leaders to insure a significant improvement in organizational and political education work aimed at strengthening labor discipline, the elimination of work time wastage in production, rational use of manpower and the formation of stable labor collectives. This work must be considered one of the main avenues for implementing the party's economic and social policy, raising production efficiency and fostering a communist attitude to work.

Party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs are instructed to take a comprehensive approach to solving questions of strengthening labor discipline and of making effective use of working time in associations, enterprises and organizations and to make a deep study of the state of affairs locally and elaborate and implement relevant measures. They must prevent workers and employees from being needlessly involved in various kinds of agricultural, construction, procurement and other work. [paragraph continues]

They must actively generalize and disseminate the experience of collectives which, through organizational and political education work, the introduction of scientific and technological achievements, improved labor and production organization and stepped-up moral and material incentives for working people, are achieving the best use of working time, a strengthening of labor discipline and a reduction in cadre turnover.

In assessing labor collectives' activity, summing up socialist competition results and awarding and confirming the title of communist labor collective, labor discipline indicators must be considered side by side with the basic work indicators.

Taking account of the great significance of progressive forms of labor organization and payment in strengthening labor discipline and raising labor productivity, ministries and departments, association, enterprise, construction site, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and party and trade union organizations are instructed to take steps to insure a consistent transfer to collective forms of labor organization and payment; to give teams the regular help they need to improve their work on cadre selection and placement; to increase the role of production team and teamleaders' councils; to improve materials and technical supply and energy provision to labor and to improve the organization of payment and norm fixing; to involve labor collectives and public organizations more widely in solving these questions.

Association, enterprise and organization leaders and party and trade union organs must insure accurate regulation of the rights and obligations of every worker and strive to insure their unswerving, high-quality fulfillment of production duties and official obligations. They must increase the sense of responsibility of shop, sector and shift chiefs, top skilled workers and team leaders in the matter of strengthening labor discipline and insuring observance of enterprise regulations and labor legislation. In assessing the activity of subdivision leaders they must proceed on the basis that the latter are just as much responsible for the state and strengthening of labor discipline as for the fulfillment of plan targets. They must heighten labor collectives' role in strengthening discipline and insuring strict observance of enterprise regulations and must seek to intensify their influence on every working person. They must apply measures of public, material and disciplinary influence against those who infringe labor discipline, taking into account the decisions of workers' meetings and of production team and of teamleaders councils. They must improve the work of comrades' courts and crime prevention councils and actively recruit cadre workers and labor veterans to work in them.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must focus attention on fostering conscious discipline and forming stable labor collectives; and they must regularly examine these questions at meetings. They must work resolutely to eradicate conciliatory, liberal attitudes to breaches of labor discipline by using all measures of influence provided by labor legislation. They must intensify individual work with workers who are new to the collectives or are not fulfilling their production norms (fixed norm targets). The network of party studies, economic education, Komsomol political enlightenment and other forms of mass propaganda and agitation must make abundantly clear the significance of socialist labor discipline and foster in collective members a pride in their profession and enterprise and an uncompromising attitude to any disorganization, indiscipline or extravangance. It must raise the level of propaganda of the work achievements and experience of leading workers and of labor heroes and veterans.

Local soviet ispolkoms are instructed to step up monitoring of job placement and employment in production of young people graduating from general education schools and of the implementation of measures to strengthen links between school and production and to improve work training, education and careers orientation for school pupils. [paragraph continues]

They are instructed to elaborate and implement measures to further develop the network of public employment bureaus and to improve their activity. They must apply more broadly the experience of cities where local labor organs keep the population informed of the manpower requirements of associations, enterprises and organizations and help in hiring personnel.

Party, soviet and trade union organs, ministries and departments, associations, enterprises and organizations are asked to elaborate and implement measures to reduce the use of manual labor and to improve working conditions through the wide use of internal resources, following the experience of Moscow and Leningrad, the Latvian SSR, and Zaporozhskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts. What is envisaged here is paying more attention to young workers, especially those entering production for the first time, and assisting the development of their professional skills and their familiarization with the collective's affairs. A system of professional training progress following the experience of the 50-Letiye SSSR Volga truck plant and other leading enterprises needs to be introduced. Youth work commissions must be set up, the mentor movement developed, mentors' authority increased and training given to them in teaching principles. Union republic supreme soviet presidiums are recommended to establish the honorific title of "Order of Merit, Youth Mentor."

Soviet and economic organs are instructed to insure comprehensive construction of production and nonproduction projects, to locate housing for enterprises as far as possible in the vicinity of the enterprises themselves, and to take steps to improve facilities at and to modernize hostels. Hostels are to be built mainly on hotel lines and to include accomodation for young families. Provision is to be made for the creation of house-building cooperatives at associations, enterprises and organizations. Associations, enterprises and organizations are permitted to build individual houses for workers using the established system of bank credit. It is recommended that these houses be built with direct labor participation from workers and employees.

Association, enterprise and organization leaders are granted the right, in agreement with the trade union committee and taking into account labor collectives' recommendations, to use incentive fund money to grant nonreturnable material help or part payment of bank credit on cooperative and individual house building to personnel employed at their associations, enterprises or organization for not less than 5 years or, in the case of newlyweds, not less than 2 years. If a working person leaves, either at his own wish without valid reasons or because he is dismissed for violating labor discipline, the incentive fund money granted as nonreturnable aid or as payment of bank credit is to be returned to the association, enterprise or organization within 5 years.

It is suggested that union republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, ministries and departments tidy up the operating regimes of associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations involved in providing services to the population and lay down working hours which are most convenient for working people, making wide use of split-day schedules for this purpose.

For workers and employees who now enjoy 15 working days' annual leave and are employed in basic or auxiliary production units in associations, enterprises or organizations in industry, agriculture, construction, transport or communications, in geological survey or hydrometeorological service organizations, the resolution makes provision for introducing in the 11th 5-Year Plan additional leave for uninterrupted service for those categories of working people not already granted such leave, as follows: for the first 3 years--1 day for each subsequent 2 years--1 day, but no more than 3 days in all. The service period for the purpose of granting this leave is to be calculated from 1 January 1980. For workers and employees who have been absent for no valid reason (including coming to work drunk), additional leave for uninterrupted service in the relevant year may be either completely or partly withdrawn.

It is laid down that leave without pay is to be granted only to workers and employees only with permission of the enterprise, organization or institution leader or production chief and registered as a proper order (regulation).

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it has been decided to increase from 10 to 20 percent the size of the old age pension supplement for uninterrupted service by workers and employees of not less than 25 years, or in the case of women with children not lesss than 20 years at the same enterprise, institution or organization, provided that they are in fact entitled to a pension supplement for total length of service. Under the above conditions, the supplement can increase the pension to as much as 10 percent above the envisaged maximum.

It is recognized as expedient to lay down that workers and employees are entitled to break an indefinite work contract by giving the administration 1 month's notice in writing. In the event of repeated resignation from work within one calendar year at one's wish and without valid reasons, the uninterrupted work record is lost. Appropriate USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees have been adopted on these questions.

It is suggested that union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and gorispolkoms adopt concrete measures to improve work with persons who shirk socially useful work. Economic and soviet organs are given the task of improving the work of cadre sections (bureaus) in associations, enterprises and organizations.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions and the AUCCTU, with participation of ministries and departments, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, are instructed systematically to study and analyze the effectiveness of social, economic and legal measures taken to strengthen labor discipline, to make fuller use of working time and to reduce cadre turnover.

The appropriate ministries and departments, and also newspaper and journal editorial offices, publishing houses and creative public organizations need to demonstrate clearly and convincingly the economic, moral and social importance of labor discipline and to spread far and wide the experience of labor collectives whose activity is characterized by high and conscious discipline. They must create an uncompromising attitude to any instances of disorganization or indiscipline. They must step up attention to the creation of highly accompolished works of art and literature and films which vividly portray labor heroes and veterans, labor dynasties and socialist production leaders.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministries and the AUCCTU express firm confidence that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs will help, through active and consistent organizational and mass political work, to insure further strengthening of labor discipline in all elements of the national economy and improved manpower utilization. Solving these tasks will promote successful development of the socialist economy and a new rise in the people's material and cultural living standards, and must become the concern of all working people and of every labor collective.

INSTITUTE DEVELOPS NEW FODDER ADDITIVE

LD251414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Here is our Voronezh correspondent Lev Maksimov, with news of science for agriculture: KSAID--This stands for nitrogen-based fodder substance from the Dokuchayev Institute [kormovoye sredstvo azotnoye Instituta Dokuchayeva]. This is a discovery which has been registered by scientists at the Central Chernozem Agricultural Institute. What is its purpose? As is known, in the winter there is a shortage of what is called "digestible protein" for cattle. One fodder unit contains 65 or 70 grams of this, while the animal needs 105 to 115. Making up this difference accounts for about 40 percent of fodder consumed. Especially in the present season, when a difficult situation has arisen in many areas of the country because of weather conditions, such a state of affairs is hardly tolerable.

The answer turns out to be this substance, KSAID, which is very easy to produce on any farm. A tank containing a solution of carbamide in water is connected to an ordinary mulching [travyanaya muka] machine. Whatever bulk material is put into the machine is soaked in this solution. The bulk material can be anything--straw, silage, chaff, rushes, branches, even sawdust. After soaking it is dried in the machine and then ground down. KSAID has been tested at a number of farms in Voronezhskaya, Ulyanovskskaya, Volgogradskaya, Kurskskaya and other oblasts, and I have in front of me a table of results. Just 500 grams of KSAID added to a cow's daily fodder ration produced the following monthly increases: milk yield up 23.5 percent, with the milk fat content also increased; fodder outlay per unit of produce significantly reduced; and daily weight increases by almost one-quarter. This discovery also makes more efficient use of mulching machines, which normally stand idle for much of the time. When making KSAID one such machine working for one day can produce enough fodder additive for 65,000 animals.

DEPUTY MINISTER COMMENTS ON RSFSR STOCKRAISING CONFERENCE

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[Summary] A conference of livestock farmers of the Russian Nonchernozem Zone ended in Moscow today. Ogryzkin, RSFSR deputy minister of agriculture, comments on the results of the conference. He says that the Nonchernozem Zone is the largest economic region in the country. More than half the population of the Russian Federation lives here. The number of large cities and industries determines the specific nature of livestock breeding. It is of a suburban nature, and because of this the future development of milk producing livestock and an increase in beef production demands a more rapid rate than at present in order to fully satisfy the demands of the population. The great material resources which the state allots for the development of agriculture in the zone enables the rate of production to be stepped up in livestock farming.

The main attention at the conference was centered on searching for reserves in the livestock breeding industry. The chief point agreed on was the more rapid development of feed production and the creation of totally rational and standardized livestock feeding. Particular attention was also accorded to questions of training cadres of livestock farmers and perfecting technology in production. Stress was laid on the existence of major reserves at farms in various zones of this large region. The peculiarities of wintering livestock in the current year includes such problems as housing and feeding cattle and preservation of existing herds so that further successes can be achieved in livestock breeding.